

# *Recreation*



# Planning Ahead for FALL



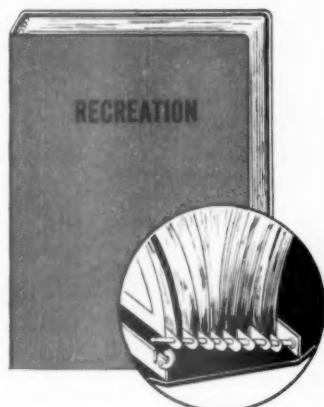
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## On the Cover

Who would dream that, among these towers of steel and stone, there could be any playgrounds at all? See "Recreation in the New York City Park System," on page 140, for the story of their growth. Photo used in commemoration of the New York Tercentenary, 1633-1953, through courtesy of the New York City Port Authority.

## Next Month

The next issue of RECREATION will be the September or National Recreation Congress issue. Be sure that you read "The Philadelphia Recreation Story" and "Philadelphia's Playhouse in the Park" to give you background for your Congress visit. Other last minute items of interest to delegates will be included. September turns our thoughts toward the new school year, and "Program and the Community School," Concord, North Carolina's story of "Equipping a Craft Room," and other articles will be in line with the season—giving new ideas for fall programs.

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## Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

*For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.*

# My Philosophy of Recreation

E. Dana Caulkins



What is this thing called recreation? Have you ever tried to define it? It strikes me that recreation is whatever you and I do just for

the pure satisfaction found in the doing—not the work we do for a wage or salary in store, office or shop, not the chores we perform to keep ourselves, our homes and our communities ship-shape, not the schooling by which we seek the knowledge and skill needed to earn a living.

Sometimes we say that we are going to do this or that “just for the fun of it.” Is that a valid definition of recreation? Almost, but not quite, unless you include as “fun,” not only the bubbly kind, with laughter, but also the deeper kind with the warm and lasting glow of inner satisfaction. Almost any activity may be recreational. It all depends on the motive. We may play a game, make a garden, learn a song, or indulge in a life-long study of astronomy. Any of these, and a thousand other things, may be recreational activities if pursued for fun alone,—and *not* for profit, or health, or morality, or any other objective—no matter how worthy.

How big is recreation? A great and growing segment of living! Many years ago the American Federation of Labor, campaigning against the twelve hour day, adopted the slogan “Eight Hours Work, Eight Hours Sleep, Eight Hours Recreation.” That was long before the “five day week” or summer (and winter?) vacations for all, or pensions at sixty-five years of age—or the thousand and one labor saving gadgets around the home as well as the shop. What part of a lifetime has

the average person now to devote to “free” activity? I did some figuring and I couldn’t make recreation time add up to less than 25 per cent—even after making liberal allowance for personal and community “chores” as well as work, education, sleep, and so on. Perhaps it is coincidence that business statisticians report 25 per cent of the national cash income as spent for recreation.

How important is recreation? Is this newly found margin of free time a kind of unneeded surplus? Is it an incidental by-product of our increasing efficiency in work and education, government and the other more serious and “important” phases” of human endeavor. Or is recreation a worthy and superior goal for which the aches and pains of schooling and work are endured? Of course, for many there is joy and great satisfaction in work successfully done. But is it not also true that, for the vast majority, work is primarily a means of getting the money and the time to do something else—recreation? Very many must find in recreation the opportunity for vital living, for developing and using personal skills, and for “being somebody” and “going places”—for creating something satisfying.

But we need not over-glamorize recreation. Let’s settle for recognition of recreation as *one* of the important phases of well-rounded wholesome living in 1953. Let’s not claim that recreation will make everybody healthy and moral—even though we often have seen these “by-product” effects.

Is recreation important to the community? In recent centuries we have organized to build ourselves some roads and sewers, and running water, and public schools, and a few other public services which seem important. We have figured that by all chipping in with taxes for some of these services we could get them cheaper and more efficiently. Well, if we are to have sports fields and playgrounds,

tennis courts and swimming pools, and indoor spaces for drama, music, crafts, and so on, we certainly will have to chip in with our taxes and build these major recreation facilities as a community project. Only a few people can afford to join a fully equipped private recreation club. So, we *do* need a good battery of well-managed public recreation facilities.

How much public management, how much professional public recreation leadership do we need? Do we want to set up a vast public monopoly to regiment the total recreation time of our population into publicly managed activities and events? Certainly not! Churches, schools, Scouts, “Y’s,” and numerous other organizations must be encouraged to improve and strengthen the contributions they make to the total recreation life of our community; home and family play need to be fostered; legitimate commercial amusements have a place in the total picture.

It is indeed not surprising that, in the U.S.A., most wide awake communities have seen fit to set up some kind of public recreation board or commission. The recreation properties owned by the community are maintained and made available for maximum use by all citizens, young and old. A trained and experienced professional staff promotes and organizes public recreation programs with a wide variety of activities suited to all ages and interests. Recreation now has a voice and an arm devoted entirely, year in and year out, to this one large and important phase of wholesome living in a modern community. Amid the pressure for housing, for streets, for parking spaces, for schools, court houses, for sewers and other community services, recreation now speaks up. It must have its two acres per hundred of population as a fundamental working foundation for the facilities and the leaders who are eager to bring to full fruition the service of community recreation.

E. DANA CAULKINS is superintendent of recreation in the Westchester County Recreation Commission, New York.

## A Helping Hand

Sirs:

I notice from "Letters" in your March number that Miss Ann Beers, of the American Baptist Mission, Gauhati, Assam, India, needs plans for a playground, and I am sending you, with this letter, a set of seven blueprints of our model young children's playground which . . . I have built with some help in our district.

I was for several years chairman of recreation for the British Columbia Parent-Teachers' Association Federation, and nearly one hundred sets of these plans have been distributed throughout the province. Last year a set was sent to the ladies of the PTA in Dawson City, in the Yukon, who wanted to provide playground equipment on the school grounds.

We have used some of the equipment for nine years and it looks as though it would last for many years to come. It can be constructed by a handy man, and has been approved by experts.

If you think well of it I wish you would send this set of blueprints to Miss Ann Beers, with my best wishes. It appealed to me very much that there was only one swing in a city of 80,000, because I know from experience just what children get out of such playground equipment.

Also, I have typed out the address by Dr. Henrietta Anderson, "Recreation and the Richer Life" which appeared in your January '53 number, and sent it to a couple of Canadian publications asking them if possible to republish it, and to give your magazine the usual credit for it. It is gratifying to have our own Dr. Anderson who is now honorable secretary for our Recreation Council receive recognition in your magazine.

My playground, of which I am the honorary superintendent, has adopted some ideas from RECREATION and I am always on the lookout to get further ideas from it.

JOHN HALSTEAD, *President, Recreation Council of Greater Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia.*

## Baseball School

Sirs:

Your article regarding Phil Rizzuto's baseball school, which was reprinted in the *Reader's Digest*, has started us thinking.

Possibly we could start and sponsor a school of this sort here in Glendale. We now sponsor a little league baseball team and feel that movements of this kind are a great benefit to the community.

Would you be so kind as to send us



# Letters

more information on how this is operated, and any suggestions as to how we might sponsor this locally? Glendale has several major league baseball stars who undoubtedly would not be adverse to making some additional money for working on a project of this sort, or—possibly some of them would be willing, if a program were set up, to come and help with it.

R. D. EDWARDS, *Vice President, Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Association, Glendale 4, California.*

► The above letter was referred directly to the American Baseball Academy, and was answered by them. However, baseball clinics of this type are conducted by an increasing number of recreation departments. Won't you write us a brief letter about yours, answering some of Mr. Edwards' questions?—Ed.

## New Glove for Chris

Sirs:

Your article "A New Glove for Chris," in the April 1953 issue of RECREATION, and its reprint in the *Reader's Digest* do great credit to you and a real service to the cause of sports in recreation and physical education. We can refer to the article frequently, and it makes good reading for undergraduates to help them objectify their purposes.

LEONA HOLBROOK, *Women's Physical Education, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.*

Sirs:

I was very pleased to read your article, "A Fielder's Glove for Chris" by Keith Jennison, in this April's *Reader's Digest*. Such an article makes a parent "feel" the necessity for clear, competitive play and teamwork among all ages and sexes. Recreation in general needs more articles like this before the general reading citizens.

LAVINIA KARIG, *Spanish Fork, Utah.*

## Our Sincere Thanks!

Sirs:

Enclosed please find names and addresses of forty-two new subscribers to RECREATION, submitted at the "club rate" of \$2.50 per person, as members of our Recreation Directors' Association.

Also enclosed are the checks cover-

ing these subscriptions. Actually I am hesitating to forward these to you because there are some last minute "stragglers" who are even now signing up, and I would like to include any and all in your group rate for "any ten subscriptions or more that are submitted at the same time and by the same person."

Please note that I was allowed only five minutes in which to present my "sales-talk" on behalf of RECREATION magazine, at our recent departmental meeting of recreation staff. I did make use of a flannel board, as an audio-visual aid. However, the results were so gratifying that I feel the experiment is a success—recreation leaders actually are hungry for a professional publication, but they have never been asked to subscribe. Apparently you have what they want.

Six of these new subscribers are supervisors, and the rest are directors and leaders in the field. It would seem therefore that a tremendous new reservoir of untapped strength for added circulation for your fine magazine is ready, willing and anxious to subscribe, and would easily become the majority in numbers. I refer to the leader or recreation worker who is on the firing line at the playground and at the recreation facility where he works directly with participants.

ERNEST B. EHRKE, *Recreation Director, Harbor District, Los Angeles.*

► The "club rate" of \$2.50 per subscription, for ten or more individuals subscribing at the same time, is open to members of any recreation leaders' association as well as to other groups. Why not take advantage of it in your area, or for your staff or board? Please see Mr. Ehrke's initial letter, page 576, RECREATION, March '53—Ed.

## Recruitment of Students

Sirs:

I should like to briefly record my general reaction to Dr. Tait's letter to the editors as presented in the May, 1953 issue of RECREATION.

The admittance to the recreation curriculum of all students who apply would amount to a confession that we have learned little regarding methods of selecting persons for professional training in recreation. It is true that



today vocational guidance people and educational psychologists recognize that an individual may well be successful in an area of occupational endeavor that may encompass a number of somewhat related positions, and that the selection of a particular occupation to the exclusion of all others is not necessarily the road to vocational success. Validity of this fact is attested by those successful recreation leaders who transfer to other occupations in which personality and leadership qualities are basic and perform their new functions with equal success. The reverse situation has also been identified as existing, but in a lesser degree.

If this were Dr. Tait's thesis he would find more evidence to advance it than he can possibly muster to support his open door policy. In my opinion the professional training period in recreation must begin with the best possible prospective professional material. The few years spent in college cannot develop in an individual the foundations of personality and leadership skills which should have been developing in childhood and adolescence. What the professional training period can do is to take good raw material and convert it to a finished product through the development of broader skills, enriched personality, expanded leadership qualities, professional insights, recreation methodology, recreation philosophy, and understanding of people.

One cannot quarrel with Dr. Tait's observance as to the limitations attached to present selection devices, but one must disagree as to the impression of futility which he expounds. One must also reject his inherent proposal of "trial and error" which he advocates as superior to use of instruments of selection.

We at the University of Minnesota feel that much has been learned about selection since we first instituted our curriculum in 1938. Experience gained in the process of producing over two hundred degree recipients has given us much evidence to justify our present use of selection devices while continuing to search for and develop new ones and perfecting those in current use.

I cannot see that the democratic principle of "equal opportunity for all" is abridged in the slightest by a selection process. Surely Dr. Tait would not tolerate the principle of "equal inopportunity" for all which would inevitably result from unlimited numbers of admissions where there is a limited number of faculty.

DR. GERALD B. FITZGERALD, *Director of Recreation Training, University of Minnesota.*

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## HELPING OLDER PEOPLE ENJOY LIFE

By JAMES H. WOODS, *Director, Recreation Project for Older People, Welfare Federation of Cleveland*

Recreation workers, and all group and social agency executives who work with older people, will find invaluable ideas and methods in this first guide to developing community recreation programs for older people. Recording the accomplishments of the highly successful Cleveland project known as the Golden Age Clubs, the author explains in interesting detail such matters as how to get a club started, the leader's role, and a variety of projects that include hobbies, outdoor camps, meetings and other activities.

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## Things You Should Know . .

► **UNIQUE AMONG SPRING CONFERENCES** sponsored by the National Recreation Association, and first of its kind, was the Southern District Conference on "Recreation in Correctional Institutions," held in Roanoke, Virginia, May 10-11, 1953. Attended by keenly interested supervisors and superintendents of southern prisons, industrial farms, state divisions of correction, this meeting—which came about through local request—is an encouraging straw-in-the-wind.

► **TWO OF THE THREE PHASES** of the study on Little League, undertaken by Springfield College, have been completed. The first phase is a summary of existing material on the subject; the second is a survey of Little League contact men, or representatives, in forty-four states—to determine their reaction to Little Leagues. The third phase is a testing of youngsters who have taken part in the Little League tournament.

► **THE NUMBER OF NEW RECREATION DEPARTMENTS** established in 1952, according to annual reports from department heads and National Recreation Association field representatives, indicates a growing expansion of the municipal recreation field. There are seventy-seven new departments, fourteen in the Middle Atlantic District, two in New England, thirteen in the Southern, sixteen in the Great Lakes, twenty in the Midwest, three in the Southwest, eight in the Pacific Southwest, one in the Pacific Northwest. Practically all were in communities of less than 50,000 population. The total number now served through the association's field department is 2,221—981 of these have full-time, year-round departments, 1,240 are part-time.

The acquisition and development of recreation areas and facilities advanced strongly during the past year, with new and additional playgrounds head-

ing the list. Despite federal restrictions on critical materials, many communities added indoor recreation buildings and centers of various types.

► **THE ENTHUSIASM AND INCREASED NUMBERS** of delegates at all district recreation conferences this spring was best illustrated in California, by an attendance of 1187 recreation workers. This conference was jointly sponsored by the California Recreation Commission, California Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association. The meeting was addressed by Charles E. Reed, director of the association's field department, on "Evidences of the Need for More Lay Interest and Participation in the Planning and Development of Community Recreation."

Delegates at the Midwest Conference formed committees to do continuing work throughout the year. The first lay District Recreation Committee, was formed in that district and held its first meeting at the conference. One of the results of this is the establishment of the new NRA district office, on the 26th floor of the city hall, Kansas City, Missouri.

In Kentucky, at the Southern District Conference, the governor of that state made Joseph Prendergast a Kentucky colonel, despite a waiting list of 5,000, to honor the association for the work it has done for recreation in communities in Kentucky.

► **ACCORDING TO LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES**, the Middle Atlantic District leads all other districts in Affiliate and Associate Memberships in the National Recreation Association, with 385 Associate and 198 Affiliate. The Great Lakes District runs a close second, with 310 Associate and 223 Affiliate Memberships.

► **ALL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES** OF NRA visited New York headquarters in May, for a staff conference to evalu-

ate the work of the past three years and to plan for the future.

► **MEETINGS AT THE UNITED NATIONS** are being attended by Joseph Prendergast with reference to the place of recreation in the field of international social welfare.

► **A UNITED DEFENSE FUND FILM TRAILER**, narrated by Lowell Thomas, will be shown in local theatres throughout the country during the summer and fall. Community recreation is prominently featured in the film.

► **THE STUDY OF AGE-CLASSIFICATION AND SIZE OF BASEBALL DIAMONDS**, conducted by the NRA, is now completed, and is summed up in the current Affiliate Newsletter. Also in that issue, there appears a report on suggested changes in federal admission taxes.

► **AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK**, May 31-June 5, Joseph Prendergast will speak on public and private responsibilities in the fields of recreation, group work and informal recreation. The other speaker on the program will be John McDowell, Executive Director, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers. As usual, the NRA will have a booth at the conference to display association published materials and to interpret the services of the organization.

► **RECREATION FOR THE AGING** is the title of a book just completed by Arthur Williams, assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association, which will appear in September. Covering program and leadership for golden-age groups, it will deal with organization, facilities, finance and will present sample program activities. Recreation with special groups, such as the handicapped, homebound and institutionalized, will be included, as well as special agency groups—church, rural, business and industry. A bibliography is appended. Published by Association Press, it will sell for \$3.00.

Immediate positions available in the United States or overseas, with the *American Red Cross* (hospital recreation) or with *U.S. Airforce* or *U.S. Army Special Services*. Applications for any of these positions should be made through Recreation Personnel Service, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## ON *Recreation Research*

THE FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT of a National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research and the acceptance of its chairmanship by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick was recently announced by the executive director of the National Recreation Association, Joseph Prendergast. In making the announcement Mr. Prendergast said:

"Recreation has become a major undertaking, involving the expenditure of vast public and private sums, affecting the lives of millions of people, and being closely related to many aspects of modern life. It can go forward only if it has a solid foundation of scientific facts on which to base its assumptions and rest its claims for public support. An advisory committee composed of carefully selected leaders in the recreation field and in related disciplines will provide an effective medium for determining the types of basic data that should be made available and for developing effective means of securing them. The association is extremely fortunate in having Dr. Gulick as chairman of its advisory research committee. It is interesting to note that Dr. Gulick's uncle, who bore the same name, was the first president of the National Recreation Association on its establishment in 1906."

Mr. Prendergast explained that the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research will provide a liaison between the many agencies, individuals and institutions throughout the country conducting research relating to recreation such as colleges and universities, state and national professional societies and associations, private organizations and foundations, and governmental units and departments. By focusing attention upon fundamental needs, encouraging the undertaking of studies, guiding and participating in research projects and helping operating recreation agencies to benefit from the results of such research, the committee can make a valuable contribution to American life.

The formal establishment by the association of a national advisory committee on recreation research has been under serious consideration for several months. Not only has the board of directors of the association and the association's staff given considerable thought to the question of enlarging the association's research program, but also the necessity for doing so and for developing a more comprehensive plan for research in the field of recreation has been repeatedly set forth at recent national congresses and district conferences and urged again and again by the outstanding recreation leaders of the country.

Over a year ago a group of recreation and park executives and educators adopted the following statement:

"This group, including municipal recreation executives and educators, assembled in the office of the National Recreation Association in New York on January 29, 1952, believes the need for additional recreation research is imperative, and recommends that the research department of the National Recreation Association be strengthened and expanded to conduct continuous research in critical areas related to recreation. This group, as a body and individually, goes on record and pledges continuous support. It further recommends that the National Recreation Association appoint a national advisory research committee."

Since that meeting the question of membership on the committee has been discussed with the district representatives of the association and others for the purpose of selecting a representative and well-balanced committee and choosing the most outstanding research person in the country as its chairman. Appointments to the committee are being made from the public park and recreation field on all three levels of government, from private voluntary agencies concerned with recreation, from among college and university educators, from public and private research organizations, and from the fields of public administration, to social sciences and other related fields. Mr. George D. Butler, the association's director of research, author of *Introduction to Community Recreation* and many other works on various phases of recreation, will serve as the committee's secretary. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration of New York, was the first and unanimous choice for chairman, of all those consulted.

Dr. Gulick has specialized in government research and administration all of his life. He has served as counsel to or on the research staff of legislative commissions and tax departments of various states and of New York City. Among many other important projects, he also served as consultant on post-defense planning to the National Resources Planning Board, 1941-43; on the United States Census Advisory Committee, 1941-45; as director of the Office of Organizational Planning of the War Production Board, 1942-44; as consultant on organization to the Chairman and General Manager of Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1944-45.

Dr. Gulick was the Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration at Columbia University from

1931 through 1942, the Day Lecturer at Union College in 1928-29; lecturer at the University of Buffalo in 1929, University of Chicago, 1933, University of Pennsylvania, 1936 and the Dodge Lecturer at Yale University in 1933. He is a member of the American Political Science Association, American Society for Public Administration, Governmental Research Association, Tax Association, National Municipal League, American Statistical Association, International City Managers' Association, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author, co-author or editor of many outstanding works in the fields of government, finance and administration.

Mr. James S. Stevens, superintendent of recreation in Greenwich, Connecticut, has accepted the vice-chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Stevens, who is widely known for his long and effective service in the field of recreation, is also serving as chairman of the Committee on Statistics for Public Recreation, appointed jointly by the American Recreation Society, Community Chests and Councils of America and the National Recreation Association.

A preliminary meeting of a limited number of prospective committee members was held at the Seattle Congress last autumn, and a full meeting of the new committee and sessions on research are being planned for the coming Philadelphia Congress. Membership will be announced.

## RECREATION LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS

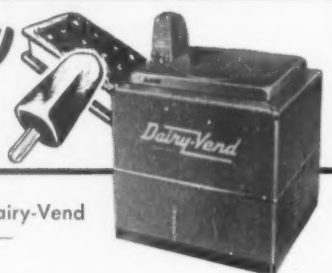
Short-term training opportunities during the summer and early fall, on which information was not available for listing in February RECREATION are presented here:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>For Further Information</u>
June 22-27	Leadership Training Institute, Ossining Recreation Center, Ossining, New York	Andrew A. Sargis, Superintendent, Ossining Recreation Commission, 12 Church Street, Ossining, New York
August 2-8	Wisconsin Recreation Leaders Laboratory, Kamp Kenwood, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin	Wisconsin Leaders Laboratory Association, Room 314, Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin
August 2-9	American Squares Summer Schools, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee	American Squares, 121-75 Delaware Street, Woodbury, New Jersey
August 9-30	Country Dance Society of America, Pinewoods Camp, Long Pond, Massachusetts	May Gadd, National Director, 31 Union Square West, New York 3
August 23-30	American Squares Summer Schools, Camp Idluhapi, Loretto, Minnesota	American Squares, 121-75 Delaware Street, Woodbury, New Jersey
September 4-7	New England Recreation Leaders Laboratory, Downer 4-H Camp, Sharon, Vermont	Lawrence V. Loy, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts
September 21-27	Great Lakes Recreation Workshop, Twin Lakes 4-H Camp, Traverse City, Michigan	Adren Peterson, 4-H Club Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan

A new schedule will be used for future training program listings in RECREATION. All those who wish to have their workshops, institutes, and conferences included should send the information to NRA Personnel Service by the dates indicated.

January, February and March programs will be listed in December—information should reach us by *October 15*. April, May and June will be listed in March—deadline for information is *January 15*. July, August and September will be listed in June—deadline for information is *April 15*. October, November and December will be listed in September—deadline for information is *July 15*.

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## Tercentenary

The National Recreation Association takes pleasure in commemorating, in this issue of RECREATION, the Tercentenary of New York City, 1653-1953, and in commending the city park department and board of education upon the advancement of recreation through these years.

We share with quiet pride this great growth in Gotham's recreation services. For nearly fifty of these three hundred years we have been a part of this moving forward. For here, as elsewhere in the nation, the National Recreation Association message of "recreation for all, under trained leadership, the year round" has been accepted as public policy.

Here Howard Braucher, in the early days of the association, gave leadership to the New York City Recreation Committee. Here the incomparable Dr. John H. Finley, one of the association's all-time greats, preached the importance of the city's providing for leisure.

Here decade after decade through special committees, public hearings, surveys, conferences with public officials, personnel placements, leadership training projects, program planning, setting of standards, the full resources of the association have been made available freely to public and private agencies and leaders working with succeeding administrations.

We are proud of the magnificent park and recreation development that has come to our nation's greatest city and rejoice in the privilege of being a part of it.

## Vandalism—An American Ogre\*

Vandalism and its dressed-up twin—souvenir collecting—know no regional bounds. No state in the Union is exempt from the pair. Nor can loss and inconvenience always be stated in dollars and cents. The Statue of Liberty, now more significant than ever to a harassed world, suffers the indignity of countless scrawls of names and initials . . . Washington's monument "enjoys" the same distinction.

The abuse of the liberty of a free country has gone to shocking lengths. . . . Laws and penalties alone are ineffective in dealing with the problem. Education is a valuable tool. So is the pressure of public opinion. But so long as the American public disregards vandalism or views it with today's careless tolerance, just so long will it continue to cause death, injury, inconvenience and a heavy bill for damaged public property.—*The Sur-*

\* See also, "Our Outlandish Outdoor Behavior," page 165.

## Editorially Speaking

vey, February 1950.

In their *Recreation Round Up* for May, 1952, the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission writes: "Since the arrival of spring weather the vandalism being done to public facilities has increased alarmingly. In the last month, drinking fountains and benches have been demolished, windows broken, play equipment damaged, doors and locks ruined, and drain inlet tops wrecked.

"What kind of boys and girls are they that will pick up a bench from a playground and hurl it down a flight of steps to see it smash? What kind of adults will these youngsters grow up to be?"

"Whose fault is it that these young people have so little regard for public property? Does the failure lie with the playleader? With the school? With the church? With the parents? And more important still, what can be done to correct the situation?"

The *Recreation News* of Arlington County, Virginia, puts it up to the public as follows:

"Once the public recreation department has been established, it becomes a business organization with all contributing taxpayers as stockholders. The director of this business is duty-bound to bring these stockholders the greatest possible return for their investment through maximum utilization of personnel, equipment, buildings, program and services. The investors, on the other hand, cannot expect full returns for their shares unless they and their families take an active part in the recreation program.

"The parks, ball fields, and tennis courts are part of our plan for this recreation business, and, like most equipment, they're expensive. Your shares of stock pay for them; when they're damaged, more shares must go to repair them. We urge you to remember that recreation property is a part of your business assets.

"Much is written and said about juvenile delinquency. Too much. Because the real problem of so-called de-

linquent youth lies not with the child, but with his elders.

"Recreation needs the cooperative efforts of everyone to meet the challenge of modern life. If we meet it in our own outlook and set a desirable pattern for our children, we are making a wise investment in the future."

An up-to-date bibliography of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles on different aspects of juvenile delinquency—causes, treatment, prevention, and so on—is available from the U. S. Children's Bureau. Requests for a free copy of "Juvenile Delinquency: A Selected Bibliography" should be addressed to the Special Juvenile Delinquency Project, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

## Must We Always Keep Score?

According to an editorial originally appearing in *The Reporter Dispatch*, White Plains, New York, and subsequently quoted in the *National Education Journal*, "There's hardly an activity in school in which a child participates that he isn't working toward some prize or reward, trying to beat the others, prove himself better than the rest. It's true that when he finally leaves school and enters the business or professional world he'll find himself working in a competitive atmosphere—but, he'll be far better able to compete successfully if, somewhere along the way, he has developed the habit of doing some things just for the sheer fun of it, regardless of the score.

"An authority in child psychology, speaking to several PTA groups in the city this year, discussed pressures and tensions operating in modern society on adults and on children, too. It seems ironic that our school system, instead of working to counteract those pressures and tensions, in many instances actually helps to create them.

"Have we become a nation so uninspired, so lacking in interest and enthusiasm that we must always work or play for a prize? Can't we ever just relax and play the game without even bothering to keep score?"



BATTERY PARK, one of city's oldest parks, now in new dress, provides welcome relief from the city's busy streets.

## RECREATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PARK SYSTEM

THE first three hundred years of New York City have seen the expansion of its parks from a few greens and open spaces to the largest park recreation system in the world. This growth has been possible only because the foresight, long-range planning and watchfulness of the few have provided and safeguarded the parks and playgrounds for the many. This growth was not steady. Periods of expansion were followed by years when previously acquired areas were developed or rehabilitated, or by periods of recession when neglect, restrictions and even encroachments on park lands prevented constructive progress. In order to see how far New York has traveled along the road of park advancement, one must look backward.

The city in colonial and post-revolutionary years had but three parks—

Battery, City Hall and Bowling Green. Life, except for the favored few, was hard and serious. Long hours of work left little time for amusements or recreation. Although youngsters indulged in simple childhood games, adult recreation was found more often in a change of occupation than in contests or entertainment, e.g. hunting was both recreation and a source of livelihood. Parades, concerts by military bands, and firework displays in the three parks were events of unusual note and bowling on the green the only "sport" as such. Vast undeveloped lands and uncontaminated waters surrounding the city offered unlimited opportunities for outdoor recreation and obviated the need for parks and playgrounds.

As the city expanded, no particular thought or planning was devoted to

the acquisition of land for parks, with a result that later the only areas available for conversion to such purposes, within the city, were the old parade grounds, market places, and burial grounds. As late as the 1860's only slightly more than one thousand acres had been set aside as park areas.

Our city fathers did not conceive that the future greatness of the city in matters of commerce might also depend upon maintaining the spacious and agreeable qualities which go with ample recreation facilities. The commission which in 1811 prepared the Plan of Manhattan had mapped a number of the city's squares but neglected to provide parks, not foreseeing the intensive development which was to cover the city with buildings and cut off community access to the waterfront.

Between 1830 and 1850 the population of the city had more than doubled. Construction of houses to hold the most tenants in the smallest possible space, without providing breathing spaces, created noxious slums. Cemeteries and the few existing parks and squares, the only grassy places open to the public, were crowded on Sundays and holidays. On Saturdays, boys "were allowed to play ball and other games" in Battery Park.

Public clamor for a new and larger park became so insistent that by 1850 both mayoral candidates pledged themselves to do something about this problem. A 760-acre tract of land was acquired in 1853 for Central Park, the first New York park to be laid out upon well-defined lines according to a carefully conceived plan.

Large as it was (double the area of the then existing parks) Central Park did not meet the needs of the growing city. Although many city officials felt "one park was quite enough" the latter half of the nineteenth century brought about an extension of the city's park domain through the acquisition not only of Prospect Park, Ocean and Eastern Parkways, and other smaller areas in Brooklyn, but also of land for northerly parks such as Van Cortlandt, Pelham Bay, Bronx, Crotona, Claremont and St. Mary's Parks, and the Bronx-Pelham, Moshulu, and Crotona Parkway lands, totaling an area five times that of Central Park. These northerly areas were inaccessible owing to lack of transpor-

tation facilities, but it was the purpose of the city administration to maintain them in their natural state and preserve them for the use of present and coming generations. Sound wisdom was also used in laying out Pelham Bay Park so that it would include an extensive shoreline. This was then outside the city limits but today it is the largest recreation area, over 2,100 acres, in the densely populated borough of the Bronx.

No great attention was devoted to the crowded tenement house district in the lower portion of the city, although Corlears Hook and Mulberry Bend parks were built to replace some of the squalid tenements.

The changing times and the changing face of the city affected the recreational pursuits of its citizens, which in turn influenced planning for public recreation. Parks were no longer merely places for walking and relaxation. In the 1870's activities such as boating, baseball, cricket, lacrosse, croquet, archery, skating, curling and lawn tennis were being played, and concerts were scheduled regularly. In Central Park, ball-grounds had been set aside for boys and girls, a movable skate house, a curling house, and the Kinderberg, a rustic shelter for small children, had been built. A "few arrangements for amusing and taking care of children" had been placed within easy reach and at the Dairy simple refreshments were sold at moderate cost.

By 1900 parks and playgrounds

comprised 3.6 per cent of the total area of the city. In 1902 Seward Park was completed—the first playground to be provided with recreational equipment. It contained a children's playground, a gymnasium ground, a nine-lap track, lawns and walks. The playground was equipped with swings, giant strides, teeter ladders, sand courts and facilities for games. The gymnasium ground had many pieces of apparatus for climbing, vaulting and other forms of gymnastic exercise. Boxing equipment and basketball goals were also provided. An arcaded pavilion had bathing facilities, locker rooms and comfort stations on the lower floor and a large recreation room on the main floor. Temporary sash enclosures were erected in cold weather to permit year-round use of this room. Although this park was used as a model for parks in other sections of the city, in a few decades its design was out-of-date.

Although slum clearance was somewhat advanced during this period and some neighborhood rehabilitation was brought about by arterial and parkway development, recreational facilities were totally inadequate and in many instances were actually deteriorating. It was one of the tragedies of New York life that its boundary waters were in large measure destroyed for recreational purposes. Haphazard maritime and commercial development made picnicking, fishing, and boating unattractive. An antiquated sewage system made bathing

**BOWLING GREEN IN 1868** was one of three city parks. It was obviously intended to be admired and not used.



**BOWLING GREEN TODAY**, provides oasis for relaxation on the edge of Manhattan's busy financial district.





dangerous. Facilities at adjacent ocean beaches were monopolized and misused by private concessionaires who took whatever the traffic would bear from the sweltering thousands seeking relief from New York's unbearable mid-summer heat.

Few playgrounds had trees or shrubbery to beautify the site. Though many parks preserved existing beautiful features, they were not acquired as integral parts of a clearly defined, comprehensive scheme. Completely overlooked was the fact that neighborhood parks retain and sometimes expand their usefulness even after the character of the neighborhood changes as, for example, in Battery Park. Lack of correlation and continuity of planning and development there resulted in mistakes which could not be remedied without long lapse of time and great expense.

Mistakes of the past served in some degree as warning to those who opposed acquisition of land while it was still reasonable in cost. Considerable additions of land and facilities were acquired but, although park lands by 1925 comprised 5.3 per cent of the total city area, park planning was based on an obsolete local basis which completely neglected facilities for many neighborhoods. A sensible and practical approach to the problem of making New York's highly industrialized urban life not only bearable, but happy, interesting and attractive, was needed.

In 1933, the five separate borough park departments were consolidated under one commissioner who was permitted to act as head of the state park system and to hold other unsalaried offices to facilitate coordination of city and state park, parkway, arterial, and related developments. New York City's good fortune was in having the right man available at the right time, Robert Moses, who to a remarkable extent was able to overcome the handicaps of political boundaries, jurisdictions, traditional local rivalries and bureaucracy. With the aid of the heads of other city departments, many state, county, municipal and other officials, and with a staff of trained park executives, Commissioner Moses co-



CENTRAL PARK ZOO, a popular feature of the 760-acre park in the heart of New York, America's largest city, is a favorite place for children to visit.

ordinated a metropolitan program involving recreation in the very broadest sense and in all its ramifications. During his nineteen years in office, the park system has achieved the greatest growth in the history of public recreation.

The number of playgrounds has increased from 119 to 584. Park lands nearly doubled from 14,000 acres in 1934 to 27,000 acres today—13 per cent of the city's total area. Outmoded and rundown parks, neighborhood playgrounds, zoos and many other recreation facilities were redesigned, renovated, or entirely reconstructed. New playgrounds were constructed on undeveloped land already under the jurisdiction of the park department; on city land transferred from other departments or from the state; on land acquired by ~~slum~~ clearance, gift, purchase, condemnation, permit, reclamation by hydraulic and land fill;<sup>1</sup> on parkway and expressway developments; and on land adjacent to new public schools. Marginal playgrounds were built in large parks to prevent destruction of lawns and landscaped areas by active children. Neighborhood recreation facilities are now accepted as parts of many major public improvements and, where feasible, are designed for multiple use. These parks are small and numerous in order to

serve community needs for play and relaxation in periods measured by hours, not days.

Neglected historic squares, buildings and monuments were rehabilitated and restored. Dirty wooden comfort stations were replaced by modern, tile-walled, fire-proof buildings. The design of projects and equipment was based on utility, suitability and durability as well as esthetics. Satisfactory details of construction and equipment were standardized, and changed only when something manifestly better was developed.

The entire department was placed on a civil service basis. Employees were uniformed. Rigid enforcement of park regulations and high standards of competence, courtesy, and maintenance were established. Playgrounds were opened every day of the year at hours most convenient to the public. Use of many of these was extended by flood-lighting.

Of the two outdoor swimming pools in existence in 1933, only one was modern. The other had to be completely rebuilt. These pools, and fourteen additional new ones in congested sections of the city, not only serve the community but provide safe bathing for all, pending the final removal of pollution from ocean waters, expected by the end of 1953.

Orchard Beach and Riis Park, the

<sup>1</sup> See RECREATION, June 1951, page 132.





**EASTCHESTER HOUSES PLAYGROUND** is typical of those constructed in relation to housing developments under the leadership of Commissioner Moses.

only beaches under park jurisdiction prior to 1934, were poorly planned and largely undeveloped. These were enlarged and entirely rebuilt. Today there are 16.5 miles of beaches operated by the park department, and new beaches to be developed will add some five miles to the system. A \$200,000,000 program for the completion of a modern sewage disposal system is well under way and by 1959 pollution of all boundary waters will be a thing of the past.

In 1934 there were eight golf courses, three of which had only nine holes. Today, there are ten eighteen-hole courses, each with a clubhouse, cafeteria, pro-shop, parking field and other necessary accessories. A nine-hole course and an eighteen-hole course are included in the plans for the Marine Park development in Brooklyn.

With the cooperation of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, obsolete institutional buildings on Randall's Island were demolished and replaced by a stadium seating 25,000 people. The stadium and nearby athletic fields are used for college, high school, and elementary school athletic activities, and for concerts and operettas.

Although one quarter of the neighborhood playgrounds have indoor game rooms for use by small children

during inclement weather, the recreation program at many outdoor areas has been curtailed by lack of indoor facilities. Three indoor recreation centers are in operation today. The largest and first to be designed for the purpose is the \$1,200,000 St. Mary's Park Center which has an indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, game rooms, arts and crafts, manual training and domestic science rooms.<sup>2</sup>

The Wollman Memorial in Central Park provides a completely equipped playground and an artificial ice skating rink for an extended winter season of ice skating, and it is used for roller skating, shuffleboard and dancing in late spring, summer and early fall. The City Building in Flushing Meadow Park has been restored to its former use as an indoor ice and roller rink, after serving as a meeting place for the United Nations General Assembly.

Through the years considerable additions of land and facilities have been donated by citizens who found pleasure in providing for the health, convenience and well being of their fellows.<sup>3</sup>

Many civic organizations, individuals, the press and other groups, have established and maintained, through sponsorship, annual series of concerts,

dances, tournaments and contests on a broad scale which augments the program conducted at the 534 playgrounds, and provides coordinated year-round recreation for all age groups.<sup>4</sup>

While most park facilities must be free, others are a legitimate source of city revenue. New York faced the problem of operating costs by making the pools, beaches, golf courses, tennis courts and related facilities self-supporting by small reasonable charges. Eighteen years of non-political business management replaced the old system of awarding concessions without reference to sanitary, business, and technical standards. Concessionaires now operate under constant inspection. Rentals are on a flat fee basis for small concessions and on a monthly percentage of gross business for larger concessions.

New York's arterial system, consisting of parkways for passenger traffic and expressways for mixed traffic, has provided many advantages along with uninterrupted travel. Outlying large recreation areas and beaches are more accessible. The landscaped parkways and expressways provide playgrounds, walks, benches, and comfort stations to serve adjacent communities. The taxable values of abutting properties have been increased; previously undeveloped and inaccessible areas have been opened up, bringing a substantial return to the city; and zoning amendments have extended the benefits of light and air created by parkways and serve to protect the large public investment in arterial improvement.

Much remains to be accomplished. As soon as funds are available, 270 more playgrounds will be constructed as well as eight additional indoor recreation centers in congested sections of the city. Six new parks will be built or enlarged. Over-all plans for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of museums must be advanced. Plans have been completed for a new aquarium at Coney Island which will be, beyond question, the finest exhibition of its kind ever assembled.

Existing facilities must be protected

<sup>2</sup> See RECREATION, November 1952, page 336.

<sup>3</sup> See RECREATION, March 1951, page 538.

<sup>4</sup> See RECREATION, October 1951, page 271.

constantly from deterioration by time or vandalism. Progressive employees must be encouraged to make park service a career. New York is still close to the bottom of the wage scale in comparison with other large cities and, as a consequence, there is a large turnover of people who receive training but are then lost to the department. Trained recreation leadership is essential not only to prevent children from falling prey to "the survival of the toughest" but also be-

cause, if in their early years they learn that parks and playgrounds are places for enjoyable, constructive play and exercise, they will safeguard park property instead of destroying it through thoughtless acts of vandalism.

The 1953 allowance for major improvements is \$11,571,475. The annual budget for maintenance and operation was \$6,000,000 in 1934 and though it has been increased to \$20,530,500 for 1953, it is totally inadequate considering the doubled acre-

age, the five-fold increase in facilities, the enormously increased public usage and the decreased value of the dollar. Over 145 million visits to New York City's parks and playgrounds were made by people seeking active recreation during 1952. Additional millions of visits were made for more passive recreational pursuits, such as walking, reading, nature study, rest and relaxation, and by automobilists who made use of the park drives and parkways.

## Home Town America at Play

Burt L. Anderson

Surely "Home Town America at Play" is one of the fascinating chapters in the story of America and the desire of its people to grow. One incident in this story could well be that of the Glendale, California, Recreation Festival Week. It offers perhaps a new challenge to recreation workers in all the home towns in America.

Five years ago Glendale staged two special programs at the close of the summer recreation season, mainly because of the desire to show the parents what had been going on in the program. Since the children's dancing, baton twirling and swimming lessons were outstanding these two post-season shows met with immediate and excellent results.

During this short five-year period, that which was so unassumingly begun five years ago has grown to a city wide festival the like of which was hardly dreamed. This year it claimed the attention of thousands, intrigued the press and radio, captured the fancy of numerous clubs and, most of all, it pleasantly shocked us into the realization that here was "America at play" even in Glendale, California. A jump from two to fifty-nine events has indeed been a drama unfolding before our very eyes.

Today it is truly a community project. In the production of this year's spectacle nineteen organizations assisted the Division of Parks and Recreation with man power, organization, leadership and financing. The Church Council, service clubs, lodges, civic and social groups, press and radio and numerous individuals had a part in this immense program. Even commercial agencies, themselves involved with recreation, assisted.

MR. ANDERSON, *director of recreation in Glendale, is director, 14th District, California Recreation Society.*



Main lounge and grounds, Glendale Adult Recreation Center.

This year we showed local citizens what had been happening in a program in which Glendale residents of *all ages* had been participating. It followed then that we should seek to acquaint the non-participating public with the facilities, beauty and advantages of our community's beautiful parks and centers, numbering eleven parks, a spacious Civic Auditorium, the Verdugo Swim Stadium, our new and much publicized Municipal Baseball Park and the Glendale Adult Recreation Center, considered by many to be one of the finest facilities of its type in this country. Those of us in the Glendale department are proud of the small part we have had in making Glendale a better and healthier city in which to live in this exciting manner.

The day of poorly planned programming, and insincere and lazy leadership together with misdirection, is dead. Let us unite in giving *every* community its proper and sufficient share of recreation.

"Home Town America at Play" is the result of action conceived by local leadership, fostered and fed by the desires and needs of our constituents. Let each of us in our own recreation office or community playground, regardless of size or good fortune, meet squarely these desires and needs to the best of our training and experience. Thus it will follow that Americans everywhere will be the beneficiaries of a happier, healthier nation of people.

Let pictures tell your story.

# Simple Rules for Good Photographs



Date..... Place.....  
Event.....  
Description.....  
Names of people in picture.....  
Sent in by..... Credit.....

With an earnest request for good photographs, RECREATION magazine submits the following simple rules for the taking of effective pictures for publication and promotion purposes, for display, annual reports and for your scrap books.

## DO

1. Give advance thought and planning to the taking of pictures. Choose your picture situation carefully.

2. Plan for only one—at most two—dominant ideas in each picture.

3. Remember that a good picture tells a story. Show something happening.

4. Look for human interest.

5. Select a suitable background.

6. Give thought to composition. Mentally divide your picture into "thirds." Place dominant feature on or near one imaginary line. Balance it with small object (lesser interest) on or near the other imaginary line, in adjoining "third."

7. Take a close-up of not more than three or four persons in action when photographing a group activity. Let the action of a few tell the story for the group. If attendance figures are important, include them in picture caption.

8. Photograph members of your group in close formation, but strive to have their action as natural as possible. Let your picture show the object of their activity or interest.

9. If you are working with a professional photographer, respect his art and skill. Consider his suggestions carefully. You will find him most co-operative.

10. Remember that glossy prints, size 8 x 10 inches, are most easily reproduced in any magazine or newspaper.

11. If you plan to publish your photographs, for your own legal protection get permission for their use from each individual photographed, on a signed release, except in the case of a large group wherein the individual is merely one of a crowd.

12. Be sure to get the name and address of each person in the photograph, at the time you are taking it, so that you will be able to reach them easily to obtain a release from each person. The best time to obtain releases is as soon as you have viewed the finished print, before people in the group have scattered.

## DON'T

1. Have too many persons or objects in your picture.

2. Pose subjects staring into the camera, or just holding something.

3. Forget that RECREATION magazine is interested in good pictures.

## When You Submit Photographs to RECREATION

1. Type the date, place of action, kind of event, identification and information that could be used in a caption on a slip of plain white paper. Paste this on the bottom of the picture and extending below it. Be sure that names are complete and correctly spelled.

2. Indicate if a credit line for the photographer or owner is necessary. Include your own name and address.

3. Have the proper releases at hand. When using any of your photographs for a magazine cover, or any other display purposes, RECREATION magazine will write to you for the individual releases signed by any or all subjects in the photograph. Be sure to have these in your files.

4. Pictures sent in to RECREATION should be keyed by number, a duplicate record to be held in your files, so that if we write to you regarding any one of them, you will know to what picture we are referring, and who is in it.



# Plans for YOUR Congress

September 28—October 2, 1953

**T**HE PHILADELPHIA CONGRESS has been planned for you. Whoever you are, whatever your part in the recreation movement, you will find that this year's big meeting will offer much of value.

For all, there will be the week of association with co-workers in the recreation field; and for all there will be general sessions with inspiring messages to sustain us during the year ahead. Again there will be such congress features as the tour of the local community and special field trips, the commercial and educational exhibits to keep us up to date, a living craft demonstration (provided this year by the city of Baltimore), the NRA Consultation Center with its display of recreation publications, the NRA Tea with the opportunity it brings early in the week to meet fellow delegates socially and informally.

Brief study of the list of topics for section meetings, which will be found on the following page, shows how many meetings have been scheduled for recreation executives, park executives, department supervisors, playground and indoor center workers, board members and volunteer lay workers generally, church, hospital, industrial, rural, public agency and private agency, newcomers and old-timers, administrators, program directors, construction and maintenance supervisors, professors—and wives.

And not only has the congress program been planned for all of these groups of people, but it has also been largely planned by representatives of these groups. Recent issues of RECREATION have carried the names of members of the congress committees which have been helping with the planning. Literally hundreds of prospective delegates have made suggestions for your Philadelphia Congress program.

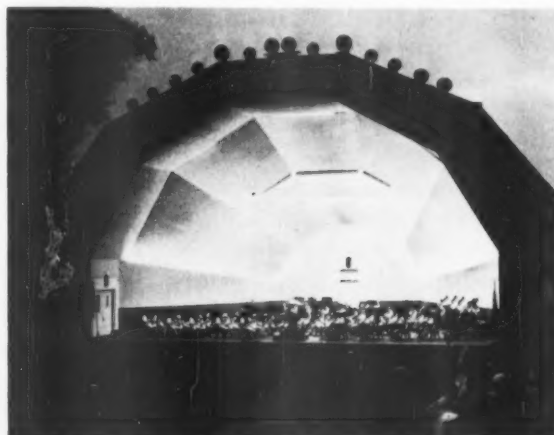
## Laymen and the Congress

The congress offers each year an exceptionally fine opportunity for cooperative thinking and planning by lay and professional recreation leaders. Basically the progress of the movement, as carried out under professional leadership, is determined by thousands of public-opinion-forming lay leaders serving on local recreation and park boards. Other thousands of men and women have volunteered to give service to the recreation movement in other ways. In the National Recreation Association, itself, an outstanding group of men and women serve on the board of directors and some four hundred of the nation's leading citizens serve as sponsors of the association. Interests of laymen have definitely been considered in planning this

year's program, and the Philadelphia Congress is a particularly good time for laymen to attend a congress.

## Executives' Advisory Committee

Under the chairmanship of Jesse Reynolds of Richmond, Virginia, this year a committee of recreation executives is at work on plans for the annual session on "Administrative Problems of Recreation and Park Executives." This meeting, which has become a congress tradition, is eagerly anticipated by many recreation executives. Ground rules for it provide that all who wish may attend, but that only executives may participate in the discussion. Members of this year's executive committee include the



Concert in Robin Hood Dell, Philadelphia. Twenty-one free concerts set for 1953 include three in morning for children.

following in addition to Mr. Reynolds:

R. E. Anderson, Richland, Washington  
N. J. Barack, Columbus, Ohio  
Kenneth Fowell, Great Falls, Montana  
Pat Haggerty, Wichita, Kansas  
Lou Hamilton, San Antonio, Texas  
Howard Holman, Fresno, California  
James G. Hudson, Geneva, New York  
Cordelia Hunt, Tampa, Florida  
C. Evan Johnson, Newton, Massachusetts  
Fred M. Merrill, Rochester, New Hampshire  
Arnold Moser, Houston, Texas  
John N. Nichols, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Howard Rich, Sheboygan, Wisconsin  
Henry Swan, Phoenix, Arizona  
Michael Wargo, Clairton, Pennsylvania



### Congress Preliminary Pamphlet

The outline of this year's National Recreation Congress is now available and if you would like to have a copy write immediately to T. E. Rivers, Secretary, National Recreation Congress, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. The "Preliminary Pamphlet," as it is called, is being mailed again this year to a long list of recreation leaders and public officials. If your copy has not yet reached you, please be sure to let Mr. Rivers know.

### Topics for Congress Section Meetings

The Congress has been planned to meet the needs and interests of practically anyone related to the recreation movement. The wide range of topics for group meetings, which are listed below, will give some indication of what is in store at the 35th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia.

#### All-Day Meetings on Monday:

*Administrative Problems of Recreation and Park Executives*

*Recreation in Hospitals*

*Recreation for Business and Industrial Employees*

*Town and Country Recreation*

*Workshop for Supervisors*

*Recreation Programs Sponsored by Religious Groups*

#### Other Section Meetings: \*

*Leadership for Arts and Crafts Programs*

*Reaching Children with Behavior Problems*

*Making the Service of Board Members More Effective (for board members only)*

*What Part Should Camping Have in Our Programs?*

*Cooperative Community Planning for Recreation for All the People*

*Organizing the Community Theatre*

*How Provide Recreation on a County or District Basis*

*Elementary Engineering Principles*

*Stronger, Happier Families through Recreation*

*Leisure Living in the Later Years*

*Getting the Most out of the Maintenance Dollar*

*How Can We Improve Our Community Music Programs?*

In response to popular request, plans are now being made for a special meeting at the Congress which will be restricted to OLD-TIMERS—those who have served twenty years or more in the recreation movement. Further details will be available at a later date.

*How Can We Strengthen Interest in Nature and the Out-of-Doors?*

*Helpful Hints for the One-Man Gang*

*Personnel—People, Performance, Potential*

*Pet Ideas*

\* In preparation for meetings, look up articles on these topics, using the annual index of RECREATION magazine, and do some preliminary reading.—Ed.

The September issue of RECREATION will be the Recreation Congress issue. See it for final reports on Congress plans, the Congress speakers, an editorial by Robert Crawford, Philadelphia's recreation executive, on "The Role of Recreation," as well as for an article by Frederic Mann, Philadelphia's recreation commissioner, on "The Philadelphia Story in Recreation."

*Workshop for Playground and Indoor Center Workers*  
*Creative Types of Playground Equipment*

*Program Planning—What are the Steps in Building a Well-Balanced Program?*

*Making the Recreation Dollar Provide the Most Play*

*The Recreation-Park Department—Advantages and Disadvantages*

*School-City Cooperation in Providing Areas and Facilities for Recreation*

*The Role of Competitive Sports in the Recreation Program*

*Problems of State Agencies Providing Recreation Services to Communities*

*Surfacing Lessons Learned to Date*

*Planning a New Swimming Pool—Location, Type, Size, Shape*

*Expanding our Service through Television*

*Telling Our Story*

*College Training—Student Field Work*

*In-Service Training—New Methods and Materials*

*Recreation's Unanswered Questions and Unsolved Problems*

*Vandalism—Cause and Prevention*

*The Volunteers Have Their Day*

*Promoting Winter Sports on Snow and Ice*

*Reviewing Our Programs for Women and Girls*

### Make Hotel Reservations Early

Prospective delegates to the Congress are urged to make their reservations as early as possible to be sure of accommodations of their choice. Headquarters hotel will be the Bellevue-Stratford. A listing of a number of conveniently located hotels appeared in RECREATION for May on page 79.

Many delegates will want to drive to the Philadelphia Congress. Interesting and historical sights and sites abound in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. For full information about Pennsylvania, touring delegates can write to the Vacation and Recreation Bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Corresponding agencies in other states can provide similar information on request. Many oil companies also have touring services which will provide a great deal of pertinent information in convenient form. Your local gas station can refer you to the right address for this service.\*

\* See also *Your Rand McNally Vacation Guide* which is available at your book and stationery store. Prepared in collaboration with the National Recreation Association this guide will give you vacation suggestions between your home and the Congress. Price \$1.50.

# FARM HOSPITALITY PROGRAM

**T**HIS is a story of mashed potatoes, dandelion greens, and soldiers enjoying the farm, of friendly people who used what they had to do what they could when the need to serve was presented to them. It is the story of the good, frugal, friendly Pennsylvania Dutch folk of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and their farm hospitality program to serve troops from the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

It starts in September 1952, when Richard G. Mitchell, community services advisor for the Headquarters Second Army walked into the office of David J. DelMarcelle, executive secretary of the Lebanon County Chamber of Commerce.

The Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is located in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, some fourteen miles from the city of Lebanon, twenty miles east of Harrisburg, the state capitol. The "Gap," as it is termed by some, and IGMR, which is its designation in army talk, is almost exclusively an infantry basic training center. This is one of the places where raw, untrained civilian inductees are transformed in sixteen weeks into soldiers. It is also a place where all the loneliness, frustration and uncertainty which accompanies disruption from families, friends and familiar surroundings has an opportunity to come into sharp, and sometimes shattering, focus for the first time in the young lives of the recruits.

Mitchell had conferred with officials at Indiantown Gap, had talked with the men on the drill field during breaks in the training routine, and appraised the recreation resources of the communities in the surrounding area—York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Hershey, Lebanon, Reading, Pottsville. Philadelphia was not too far away, and could be

added to the list of weekend leave areas; but a recreation sense warned that towns and cities were not sufficient leave areas, despite the variety of resources which they offered. Like the army wherever it is found today, a substantial portion of the personnel at IGMR was made up of men from the small town and the farm. The small cities, the large cities, the metropolitan areas which were within reasonable distance of the Gap were unknowns to these men, strange areas which only multiplied the recruit's sense of loneliness and confusion when he sought to spend his spare time there.

These were men from New York State, New England and the South, the rocky hills of Vermont and the cotton lands of the Carolinas. Their familiar world was that of plowing and barn dances and the village square. They were farm boys, unsettled and uncertain—as are all new inductees, homesick—as all young persons away from home can be, and baffled by their new environment. It was the army awareness of these circumstances and needs which led the community services advisor to visit the Lebanon County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. DelMarcelle, who had spent a part of his military service at IGMR, subscribed to the idea that farm visits would be valuable to trainees who had farm backgrounds, and was convinced that here was an opportunity for the people of Lebanon County to give a service to the army. The trim, prosperous Pennsylvania Dutch farms of the area were perfect settings for such a project, in DelMarcelle's opinion, and he suggested that the plan be presented to the Agriculture Committee of the Chamber.

On October 22, Mitchell, accompanied by John W. Faust, National Recreation Association district representative, and two officers from the Gap, met with the Agriculture Committee. The plan was presented as one which should seek to personalize the services to the men rather than serve large groups in a mass program which would become necessarily impersonal. Since it was correctly anticipated that more men would want to participate in the program than could possibly be accommodated, the decision was made that only inductees who had practiced farming prior to their entry into the army and who intended to make farming their career when their military service was completed should be served by this program. Screening of inductees and their orientation was a necessary step and the IGMR personnel accepted this responsibility.

The plan was unanimously adopted by the committee, and a sub-committee was named at once to put it into effect. Mrs. Andrew K. Mish of Myerstown, Pennsylvania, was named as chairman of this group, and with her fellow committee members immediately moved to make the plan a reality.

From a recreation point of view perhaps the most interesting process in the development of this program came not with the advent of the specific program itself but in the "warming up" process which intervened. An opportunity to become acquainted with the problems and practices of the Gap would be useful to the community leaders who were to have prominent roles in developing the hospitality

program. Also, citizens felt that an opportunity to join with a group of the inductees in a community social setting would be a genuine "ice-breaker."

The first half of this process was undertaken by IGMR when twenty-six representatives of the county chamber of commerce were transported to the camp, to view the basic training program in action, learn about the Troop Information and Education program offered on the post (with particular attention directed to those portions of the education program which dealt with agricultural topics), and to sample the variety of services which the army provides on-post to serve the leisure time needs of its personnel.

On Thanksgiving Day the second half of this process was completed when the North Jackson Grange feted forty-five servicemen at a traditional Pennsylvania Dutch Thanksgiving Day dinner. The square dance which followed completed the socializing process, and was highlighted when a serviceman from Auburn, Maine, proved to be both a Grange member and a top-notch square dance caller.

The product of this "warming-up" process was a better understanding by both parties concerning what each group was like, what could be done, and how to go about it. Any sense of strangeness or stiff formality was being dispelled by these neighborly events. Only when this point of group

Grange dance on Saturday night with the host family (servicemen admitted free), and usually attend church with the family on Sunday morning. If they prefer to go to a church different from that which the host family attends, the host family takes them there and picks them up after the service.

"I went out early this morning to gather a dish of dandelion greens," said one farmwife who was preparing to welcome a soldier lad into her home. "I just know he won't have had anything like that at the camp." Another farmwife found that her guest wanted to help in the kitchen, so she let him mash potatoes. Several farmers had to be convinced they would not be guilty of exploitation of the soldiers if they let them do some of the chores. In fact, the principal problems encountered by Mrs. Mish and her committee was that of convincing the families they shouldn't treat the men too much like "company."

"My boy is going into the service soon," said one farmer, "and I wanted to see what the men in the army are like. The ones who came to visit us made me feel better about the whole thing, and gave my youngster a chance to learn something about the army in preparation for his own induction."

The prosperous farms of Lebanon County are well and widely known, and the constant striving toward informality in the farm visits is combining to make those visits richly productive in a recreational-educational sense. The men are seeing, at first hand, farm methods which have proved successful; they are comparing notes with the farmers, learning about dairy herds and marketing practices; and all the time they are enjoying themselves. They are being drawn into the year-round educational activities of the chamber of commerce—in programs ranging from poultry-cutting demonstrations to formal presentations of agricultural studies. Everywhere the soldiers go they are welcomed, they are included as members of the group, and in this companionship and acceptance they find both meaning and pleasure.

So rapidly did community interest in the farm hospitality program spread that, when announcement was made at the Gap that trainees could not be given passes to go home over the Christmas holidays because of the urgency of the training program, DelMarcelle, Mrs. Mish, and hundreds of people of the area rallied to see what they could provide which would in part substitute for the Christmas holiday at home. The radio and TV stations responded promptly, newspapers were equally generous in their coverage, and invitations to Christmas dinner poured into the chamber of commerce headquarters. Invitations were received from all the surrounding counties, and from as far away as Philadelphia; and two telephone lines were jammed with a flow of invitations during this period.

Four hundred men from the Gap—every man who wanted an opportunity to spend Christmas off the post—were provided for through this program. So tremendous was the throng that gathered in Lebanon to meet the caravan of loaded buses from IGMR that the Reading Railroad loaned its bus station for use as the meeting point.



"Back to the farm" movement is sponsored in Pennsylvania by county farmers for servicemen. Wenger farm, Myerstown.

understanding had been reached was it time to think of putting the program on a person-to-person basis in the farm homes.

Commencing with the weekend following the Thanksgiving Day dinner, and continuing every weekend since, groups of men from IGMR have been guests in Lebanon County homes. The good wives of the countryside are baking extra pies and cakes, the servicemen are milking cows and driving tractors, the children are doing their hero-worshipping at first hand, and the farmers and the inductees are comparing the relative merits of Allis-Chalmers versus John Deere farm implements. The men go to the

There are only a few Negro families in the Lebanon County area, but they were determined to play their full part in this Christmas program. As a consequence, some of these families had six to eight soldier guests at their table when dinner was served.

In addition to the home hospitality at Christmas time, the Lebanon Kiwanis Club, Jewish Welfare Board, YMCA and USO combined to provide an afternoon recreation program in the YMCA and an evening dance in the Weimer Hotel. Although many servicemen attended the dance, DelMarcelle received a number of telephone calls from well-fed soldier-guests who wanted to know if attendance at the dance was compulsory. Assured that the only compulsory action was that they enjoy themselves, many elected to bask in the comfort of the homes they were visiting, content to let a prodigious dinner be gracefully digested.

Behind this well conceived and carefully directed plan, it is this precise attention to detail on the part of the community group which is basic to its successful operation. The men arrive from the Gap early Saturday afternoon in transportation provided by the army. They are met by DelMarcelle, Mrs. Mish, and the host families for that week. The sheer friendliness of the hosts and the objective sense of the committee operate at this moment to dispel any lingering uncertainty on the part of the soldiers. DelMarcelle usually starts things with an informal briefing in which he tells about the program and how it will operate for this particular group. There are no complicated rules or stilted procedures. He does point out, however, that there are certain local customs, such as church attendance, to which the men are asked to adapt themselves.

An equally careful job has been done to prepare the farm families for their role. Even such apparently minor details as providing the visitor with a bite to eat when he arrives at the farm, if he's hungry, are now included in the program. This became a practice when it was discovered that many of the men, who are in training until noon on Saturday, were missing chow in their hurry to

shower, change to clean clothes and catch the transportation to town. Any recreation worker knows the value of food as a socializer and so will appreciate how this bit of thoughtfulness serves to accelerate the getting-acquainted process.

So cooperative is the spirit of the community that, if one family wants to be hosts to men from the Gap but cannot provide them with adequate sleeping accommodations, another family will take responsibility for this portion of the service, taking them into their home for the night and returning them to the host home for breakfast on Sunday morning.

Another facet of the skillful administration of this program is the effort to "match" the agricultural experience and interest of the men with the farm family they are to visit. When the Gap advises the county committee as to how many men will be visiting on the next weekend, the information includes the states from which the men come and the type of farming with which they are most familiar. The soldier from Wisconsin who is interested in dairy farming, or the serviceman who is interested in poultry raising, or the New Jersey lad whose background is associated with general farming, find themselves guests on farms which fit in these interest categories.

As is to be expected, once the serviceman is brought into contact with one of the families through this program, his future visits to the community can be self-directed. The men are revisiting their host families independently, and the farm folk are receiving letters from the parents, wives and friends of the men so entertained, expressing again appreciation for this hospitality.

This, then, is the story of Lebanon County and its farm hospitality program—of its wonderful people, of splendid organization and leadership. It's a simple story of using what is at hand to serve those who will be benefitted by the opportunity to share in it. It's the kind of program which can be tailored to local situations everywhere to become new and exciting stories of service to our armed forces.

## BOYS' READING

In setting up a boys' reading, or creative dramatics, program it should be helpful to know that the Junior Book Awards Reading Program 1951-52, of the Boys' Clubs of America, chose the following books to receive the Junior Book Award Medal: *Johnny Wants to be a Policeman*, by Wilbur J. Grauberg; *The Cowboy and His Horse*, by Sydney E. Fletcher; *A Long Way to Frisco*, by Alfred Powers; *Phil Sterling, Salesman*, by Michael Gross; *Passage to America*, by Katherine B. Shippen; *The Official Encyclopedia of Baseball*, by Hy Turkin and S. C. Thompson; *The Kid Who Batted*

*1,000*, by Bob Allison and Frank Ernest Hill; *Bullard of the Space Patrol*, by Malcolm Jameson; *Minn of the Mississippi*, by Holling C. Holling; *Bucky Forrester*, by Leland Silliman. Junior Book Award Certificate winners were: *The Apache Indians*, by Sonia Blecker; *The Missing Brother*, by Keith Roberson; *The Swamp Fox*, by Marion Marsh Brown; *Free and Easy*, by Fairfax Downey; *The Jim Thorpe Story*, by Gene Schoor. In answer to the question, "What other books have you liked?" more sports books were named by the boys than books on any other subject. More

books on baseball were named than those on any other sport. These included books of fact, fiction, and biography. Boys from eight to eighteen showed this preference for baseball. Football was second in number of books mentioned and basketball was third.

Next best to sports stories, boys like horse stories. Whether the story be modern day or a period piece does not seem to matter, just so it's about horses.

Adventure stories were third among the books named, while biographies were fourth.



C. G. Paxson

## PO-TIKI *on a Budget*



Campers and their unique craft set sail for high adventure.

**7**OM SAWYER on his raft and the men on the Kon-Tiki will always have a popular following. Such stories appeal to the young in heart, those who are equipped with imagination and the desire for adventure. Campers only need counselors with enough "know how" to convert the idea into a reality—and a wonderful experience. As Camp Pocono encourages original ideas, it was not long after the Kon-Tiki story became generally known before a couple of fertile minds produced plans and a team of capable campers to carry them out. In a few days our craft, complete with sail, fireplace and sleeping quarters, was ready for launching, and with due ceremony was christened Po-Tiki.

Starting with two matching canoes (aluminum 17-footers) campers constructed a 10 by 12 foot deck, formed to distribute the weight equally on the curved gunwhales of the two canoes. Planking  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick and from 4 to 6 inches wide was used and spaced apart for drainage. Supporting pieces were cut from 2 by 2's, as it is important to keep the deck light in weight.

While the Po-Tiki was meant to be sailed, there are times when the best crew will need to resort to paddles. With this in mind four hatches 24 by 24 inches were cut out and hinged to the deck (two over each canoe) so that when they were opened the paddlers would have ample leg room. These hatches also served as entrance to storage space below decks for bed rolls, provisions and other gear. Of

course, at night all hatches were closed to provide a flat surface for the six sleeping bags under the canvas tent, which was securely lashed to rings along each side.

Searching in our sail loft, we found some old rigging and selected a mast, boom, and a triangular sail which was cut down to fit and appropriately decorated. An old oar, mounted in a removable socket at the stern, provided us with a rudder which was all that was needed to permit our craft to navigate the far reaches of our fourteen-mile lake. We always took along six canoe paddles should it be necessary to head into the wind, or to increase the cruising speed. The boom served a double purpose, for at night after the sail was furled it was raised to proper level to provide a ridge pole for the tent. An extra pole, cut the correct length, was carried on board to support the aft end.

A hungry crew must eat, and a couple of days "at sea" requires hot food. Yes, just aft of the mast we constructed a 24 by 24 inch square, 4 inches deep, and lined with asbestos. This was filled level with sand and served as a fireplace. Long hooks from the boom supported kettles over the fire at desired heights. Folding reflector ovens of our own design provided bread and pies. Fire hazard was negligible with water all around us, and dish washing was a cinch.

Should the canoes be needed in camp, it is a simple matter to lift the lightweight deck after untying the four stay-ropes attached to the mast.

The craft is re-assembled by reversing the process and, with four able men, this takes but a short time.

The Po-Tiki was enjoyed by campers of all ages from seven to seventeen, as well as by the staff. It proved to be the safest craft of our whole fleet, as it just can't capsize. There was always a new crew selected and waiting to get out as soon as one crew returned, cleaned up and reported. Wherever she traveled she never failed to puzzle fishermen and other passing boats.

The most interesting cruise resulted from installing on board a two-way ship-to-shore short-wave radio giving us direct communication between our camp radio room and the Po-Tiki miles away. The conversation was broadcast to the assembled camp back home as though interviewing a crew of explorers approaching a foreign shore. Curious strangers in passing boats were interviewed and asked to "say a few words" and in return were introduced to the international crew that was on board that day, a crew made up of representatives of six different countries.

Our total cost was under \$25 for the lumber and hardware. Mast, boom and sail can be made without difficulty if you don't have them. I don't know of any \$25 we have spent in the last thirty years that has added more to our program. The planning and building, the navigating and extended cruises of the Po-Tiki, all have provided experiences that the boys will never forget.

Reprinted from *Camping Magazine*, May, 1952.



The "Hora," near the foot of Mt. Gilboa in Israel.

A FOLK DANCER was heard to remark recently that he learned the "Hora" from a YMCA leader, "Im Hoopalnu" from a Chinese instructor, and the "Hora Aggadati" from a Swedish-American boy whose activities in the field were, until recently, confined to western-style square dance calling. And Mary Ann Herman, of Folk Dance House, had the interesting experience of teaching some of the Israel dances to a group of nuns in Pittsburgh. The nuns, in turn, were planning to teach them to students at the parochial school there. It's a long way from the days when dancing was considered wicked and immoral by most church folk. Today, there are many champions of the dance in various branches of religion.

In fact, some of the most delightful dances to join the dances-of-many-lands movement which has been sweeping the country for more than a decade have been coming to us from the young state of Israel. Ranking in popularity with the favorite dances of Sweden, Russia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the Balkans, wherever these international dances are enjoyed, are the sprightly "Mayim," the vigorous "Hora Aggadati," the delicate "El Ginot Egoz," the defiant "Im Hoopalnu," the captivating "Harmonica," the oriental "Mechol Ovadya" and the "Hora," Israel's national dance. And to the vocabulary of such folk dance terms as the "buzz step," the "polka step" and the "schottische step" have recently been added the "debka step" and the "Yemenite step."

The earlier Palestinian dances were mostly importations from European countries. While some of them retained

MISS MYERS, who has taught folk dancing and researched in folklore, is the author of *"A Song of Israel,"* which appeared in the CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM in June, 1952.

## ISRAEL DANCES

their original flavor, others began to show the oriental influence of the Arabs and Yemenites. In addition, the collective way of living and the lack of movies and other kinds of entertainment in the rural sections of Israel, as well as the natural need for self-expression, lead to the creation of many new dances. Some of these dances developed spontaneously out of a group, while others were created by, or with, the aid of teachers and choreographers. The newer dances, too, show a strong oriental flavor. Choreographers have also been studying the Bible and other sources for clues as to how the ancient dances of the Hebrews were performed. The folk dance festivals, held at Dalia in the hills of Ephraim every second year, which attract thousands of people from all over the country, gave impetus to the folk dance movement in Israel. These festivals provide an opportunity for the exchange of dance material among the various groups and serve as a stimulus for new creations in the folk manner. Very often these dances undergo a number of changes before they are brought to the United States.

One of the dances which has gone through a curious transformation since it came from its original home is the Hora. To Jewish people all over the world there is a kind of magic in the word "Hora" and even non-Jews cannot resist the contagious joy of this simple dance. It came to Palestine from Rumania as a vigorous, peasant dance back in the early twenties. It was introduced by some of the early *chalutzim* (pioneers who came to rebuild the land destined to become their people's home). These *chalutzim* would stop in the middle of their labors to dance the Hora, hands on each others shoulders, singing their own accompaniment. They danced in the *kibbutzim* (cooperative settlements) at night after work, and in the streets or along the road. They would start out slowly, moving to the left (or to the right) with a step, cross, step-hop, step-hop, but gradually the dancing increased in tempo until it ended in an almost frenzied mood of rapturous joy. It was this ecstatic dancing that moved the well known writer and scholar, Dr. Wolfgang von Weisl, to say, "Not to have seen the Hora danced in Palestine is hardly to know what dancing means." In it they danced their hope and determination for a new homeland, they danced for freedom forever from persecution, they danced with joy as they saw the buildings springing up around them and the fruits of their

Therese Myers

## IN AMERICA

labors bursting forth from the desert and the former swamplands. They opened the circle wider to let in new immigrants. Many of the newcomers were gifted composers and created new music for the Hora (as well as other dances) and many were trained dancers and choreographers. The dancing became lighter under the influence of the oriental landscape—the surrounding hills and valleys, the fragrant orange groves, the silent waters of the Dead Sea, and the soft melody of the shepherd's flute. And finally, their joy knew no bounds when the little parcel of land about the size of New Jersey became the State of Israel. "Am Yisrael Hai" they sang again and again as they danced, "Israel Lives Forever."

Today the Hora is danced at almost any kind of Jewish festival or celebration, as well as folk dance gatherings. In America, it is not uncommon to see young boys and girls gather in small groups in an auditorium or some other place, after an important event of some kind, and dance the Hora with the same ecstasy and rapture as the early chalutzim. They dance on the stage, in the aisles, outside the building, any place where there's a little empty space.

Almost as well known as the Hora is the "Cherkessia." This is a line dance which was brought to Palestine by the Mohammedans of Circassia in Southeastern Russia who had fled persecution by the Czar. It was originally a men's dance, but women joined the line in Palestine. A leader at the beginning of the line usually gives the cue for the next step, sometimes following a set pattern, but often improvising. A chorus step is repeated after each figure. There is also a "Double Cherkessia," which is usually done in couples, but sometimes in sets of three or four. This is a little trickier to do because of its off-beat rhythm, but the music is so gay and the dance has such a wonderful lilt to it that it's worth trying.

A dramatic moment in the history of Israel—the British blockade—was responsible for the emergence of "Im Hoopalnu" (Though Defeated). Although the music, which has a determined ring to it, may be partly responsible for its popularity, the dance itself, with its strong rhythm and promise of victory, is irresistible. However, it is not recommended for beginners. "Im Hoopalnu" is a circle dance and like others of this type does not require partners.

Among the dances which represent a combination of European and oriental movements, and which are well known in this country, are the "Circle from Sarid," "Livshu Na Os" (Put on Strength), and the "Hora Aggadati," named after its creator, Baruch Aggadati, a Russian ballet dancer. All of these contain the debka step of the Arabic shepherd dance.

Dancing played an important part in the life of the ancient Hebrews. Whenever an important event took place or an occasion arose for celebration, the people expressed their joy and happiness in dance. The numerous references to dancing in the Bible indicate that it was accepted as part of the beauty and loveliness of life. It is not surprising, therefore, that present day dances should draw their inspiration from the Bible.

The joy of the early settlers in bringing water out of the desert is expressed in the lovely dance, "Mayim, Mayim!" (Water, Water). As the circle moves to the left in a wave-like movement, the dancers sing, in Hebrew, the words of Isaiah: "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." And with light, springy steps, they move in towards the well and express their joy for the water that will make the wilderness blossom with a thousand flowers, that will bring food to thousands of hungry mouths.

A number of new dances based on Biblical themes, with music by modern Israeli composers, have recently been introduced to America and are fast becoming popular. Among them are "Kol Dodi" (a line dance), "El Ginat Egoz," "Iti Milvanon" and "Dodi Li," all of which were inspired by the *Song of Songs*. The latter three are couple dances. Both the music and the dances show the Yemenite influence. It is the Yemenites of Southern Arabia, with their exquisite grace and primitive sense of rhythm, the main preservers of the Jewish cultural tradition, who hold the key to what may develop into the real dance of Israel. Gertrude Kaufmann, whose pioneering work in connection with folk dancing in Israel can be compared to the efforts of Elizabeth Burchenal in this country, and who conceived the idea of the Dalia festivals, was surprised enough at the popularity of "El Ginot" to remark: "We would not have believed, some years ago, that our vigorous, rough pioneer youth who somewhat resembled the Wild Westerners in America, would be willing and able to learn and take over the elaborate, refined, stylist hand-gestures of the Yemenites." The Yemenite influence can also be found in "Mechol Ovadya," a line dance which starts out with a slow, almost monotonous chorus step to the slightly syncopated rhythm of an Arabic drum beat. This step is interrupted several times by a series of quick movements consisting of variations on the debka step. The dance can be described as being characteristic of the endless desert and the sudden appearance of desert storms. "Mechol" is Hebrew for "dance of" and "Ovadya" was the name of the drummer who inspired its creation.

The Israel Dance Festival held at Hunter College in New York City last year, and again this year, with the participation of various Jewish youth groups, has attracted con-

siderable interest. While the festival is held in the form of a contest, thereby giving the activity the wrong kind of stimulus, it does give the participants an opportunity to present a great deal of material for the information of folk dance enthusiasts, as well as an opportunity to do something creative in the folk style. Although it is impossible to keep up with all of the dances presented, these new creations should not be discouraged, since they keep the movement alive and growing. To some of the experienced dancers who have been enjoying the better known ones for some time there is a constant challenge, with little danger of getting bored. And in the end it is their popularity and the people's acceptance and modification of them that makes them folk dances. It should be remembered, too, that many of the dances known as folk dances today were created by dancing masters hundreds of years ago, while others were ballroom dances enjoyed by the elite. It should also be pointed out that the art dance and the folk dance are not as far apart in Israel as in some other countries (where the art form follows a more highly developed classical style) since both forms are closely related to the everyday life of the people.

Were it not for the tremendous interest in folk dancing in the United States today, we might never have been introduced to some of these charming Israel dances. The overwhelming response to the movement in this country proved that there was a need for such an activity; people were, unconsciously, rebelling against the cheap kind of entertainment being fed them via the movies, radio and

phonograph records. This need was supplied, in most part, by the people living in the rural sections of the country where the American folk dances (in the form of squares and contras) had been danced, in some sections, for nearly two hundred years. And thanks to the excellent technical achievements in the field of recording equipment, it has been possible to produce some very fine records which add to the joy of the dancing. But the movement has not remained static in this country either. We have our folk dance festivals and camps, and square dance jamborees where callers and teachers gather from all over the country for an exchange of material. New England is now doing western style square dances, Texas has added English Morris and Sword Dances to its repertoire, and the international groups are doing almost everything.

#### Program Aids

*New Israeli Dances*, Dvora Lapson. Descriptions of twenty-nine dances, classified by age level. Jewish Education Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 23. \$1.25.

*Jewish Folk Dance Book*, Katzy Delakova and Fred Berk. Jewish Welfare Board, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16. \$.75.

*Israeli Folk Dances*. Excellent music by Israel Folk Dance Orchestra, soprano and baritone soloists. Recorded by and available from Israel Music Foundation, 1650 Broadway, New York 19. Album No. 5, three records, 78 rpm, \$4.45; LP, \$4.00. For instructions, see *New Israeli Dances*.

*Song of Songs*. Arzi Records, 1566 First Avenue, New York 28. Album D-102, three records, 78 rpm, \$4.50; LP, \$4.00. Mimeographed instructions available from the Jewish Education Committee.

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# Who Says Teen-Agers Won't Work?

Mrs. Jack Niehus

**I**F YOU were a visitor at our Wel-Com-Inn youth canteen, in Fremont, Nebraska, you would be surprised at the close of the evening to see how the clean-up committee collects mops and brooms and goes to work sweeping, dusting, moving furniture, polishing, picking up pop bottles and getting the place in order for another evening of fun.

Cleaning the canteen used to be our biggest problem until we hit upon the idea of going down the membership list and posting four names on the bulletin board every meeting night for clean-up committee duties. Under this procedure, I call the young people by telephone to be sure they know when it's their turn to clean. If they can't report that night, they are to have someone take their place. If they or their substitutes fail to appear at canteen closing time, the latter are forbidden to come to the canteen for a month.

At first, the young people didn't like this and felt they were being forced to work. After two or three weeks they realized that actually they were only keeping their own canteen clean, and they were gaining first-hand knowledge of how their evening's fun created a lot of dust that someone else had to remove. In this way, everyone was doing his share and not placing the cleaning burden upon the same people all of the time.

In addition, every time a young person cleans, scrubs or waxes the floor, or decorates the canteen, he or she receives one merit point. Eighteen points entitle the youngster to write

MRS. NIEHUS is director of Wel-Com-Inn Canteen in Fremont, Nebraska.



or print his name in white paint on a large red autograph wall.

The young people are very proud of this wall, and each tries to outdo the others by making the name look different. After a canteen member has his name on the wall, he can earn five stars and thus be pictured in a special photograph frame. Each star represents eighteen more points. This system has worked beautifully.

We have officers for our canteen, elected once a year by the members. They meet with the director once a month to plan parties and discuss ways to improve the canteen. Rules and penalties are made by them. We have a sergeant-at-arms, and he has three helpers. If any young people destroy property or become rowdy, the sergeants see that they cease such action or leave the canteen.

Our local newspaper has helped canteen publicity with stories and pictures regarding our activities. We also have a splendid city recreation board with which to work.

Each time the canteen is open, the parents of members act as chaperones. One couple carries responsibility for the evening. The father's job is to stand by the door and check to see that each person entering has a membership card, obtainable for one dollar a year. If the youngster has no card, he may pay fifteen cents for a single admission. The man sponsor



Above. Cleaning up after party attended by 400 teen-agers, l. to r., Joyce Walla, Ronnie Freeman, Patricia Purcell, Dick Stewart, Jeanne Dodge. Canteen's decorative scheme can be seen.

Left. The young people are very proud of this red autograph wall, and they earn points with clean-up jobs which entitle them to add their autographs. Note the photograph frame at the right.

also checks the boys' restroom occasionally. Smoking is allowed only in the restroom. The mother works behind a counter, checking out ping-pong equipment and selling candy and ice cream bars.

A youngster must be in his or her teens before becoming eligible to join the canteen. Some young people visit it every time it is open, and others come only once in a while. It is open on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Our attendance averages about seventy-five per evening, but after a high school athletic event, we have from three hundred to four hundred present. This number includes guests from visiting schools.

Once a month we hold Junior High Night, allowing seventh and eighth graders of the city to dance, visit and play ping-pong and shuffleboard. There are usually about 200 in attendance. They, too, clean up when the evening is over. The junior high principal asks for volunteers at school for the clean-up work, and about ten offer their services; but during the evening perhaps eight or ten more will volunteer. We always find something for them to do, and they leave with a feeling that they have helped to make the canteen as neat and orderly as they found it.

I still say teen-agers will work if approached in the right manner—and if they think it's fun.

# Water Shows

Nathan L. Mallison



**THE PINWHEEL.** Most communities have high school, college or other groups that do precision swimming drills.

**A** WATER SHOW is like any other form of dramatics, except that it's staged in and on the water instead of "on the boards" by thespians. In drama, one has marionettes, impromptu dramatization of stories, vaudeville skits, one act plays, long plays, processions, festivals and pageants, and so on. Similar activities, with water predominant in the scene are: aquatic demonstrations, marine parades, aqua-follies, aquacades, aquatic carnivals, water plays and water pageants. A swimming pool or protected body of natural water with seating facilities provides the location. The excellence of the production is limited only by the initiative and work of the director. The assembled water show, characterized by variety, is used more often than any other, so a standard program is presented here.

## ASSEMBLED SHOW

Let's consider a typical, simple, easily assembled show for a municipal pool. The talent is already in existence in most communities. A good M.C. keeps the show rolling with the aid of some swim officials and a few playground directors. The aquatic director in charge will probably wind up with something like this, variation being subject to the locality:

NATHAN MALLISON, the superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, directs an exciting water program.

1. "Star Spangled Banner"—Recorded music over the P.A. system, while a lone spot or sealed beam light illuminates the flag on a bulkhead if staged at night.

2. Snappy demonstration of strokes by groups taking instruction in Red Cross, "Y," or pool learn-to-swim classes. Tadpoles—across pool, dog-paddle. Minnows—across pool, opposite direction, using elementary crawl. Sharks—length of pool, breast stroke. Porpoises—length of pool, opposite direction, using back stroke.

3. Novelty Canoe Race—Three canoes from Scouts, nearby camp or canoe club. The hand-paddling race, four to a canoe, would be good for this event. Have a rope finish ten feet from the end of pool and attendants to stop canoes from hitting sides of pool.

4. Simple Water Ballet or Figure Swimming—Most communities have a high school, college, or other girls group that does a precision swimming drill in the same type suits and caps. Text books on the subject of such drills will assist the neophyte director who must train his own "aquamaids."

5. Novelty Swim Race—Swimming on the back with a lighted candle or carrying an open umbrella.

6. Fancy Diving Exhibition—Four to eight capable divers from high school, college or a nearby naval station should show all categories of dives, not exceeding a total of twenty-four. Try to avoid repeats. Announce only the name of the diver and his dive.

7. Canoe Tilting—Small decks, two feet long, are fastened to gunwales of canoes over the front seat. The tilter stands on this deck armed with an eight foot bamboo pole on the end of which is taped an inflated ball in funnel or plumbers friend. The paddler sits on the bottom of the canoe, in front of the rear seat. The M.C. serves as referee. The object is for a tilter to push his opponent into the water. Two out of three falls constitute a match.

8. Novelty Swim Race—The duck race, in which each contestant swims with a pie tin in each hand, is good.

9. Water Ballet—By an older or more experienced group than the one in number 4. Girls may carry waterproof flashlights on each wrist or wear fluorescent caps, in which case lighting effects are necessary. In daytime, paddle boards, with devices on them, add dramatic effect.

10. Comedy Diving and Swimming—Use existant "aquamaniacs," if available; otherwise run as a contest to determine the zaniest diver. Costumes add to the laughs.

The danger is that water comedians, unless their act is carefully rehearsed, may stay out too long. A burlesque of the water ballet is also effective. The comedy diving makes a good finale. End with a cheerful "Goodnight" and a snappy "Anchors Aweigh" or "Semper Fidelis" on the P.A. recorder. The M.C. should dress in yachting costume, and his aides in white sport shirt, ducks, and shoes. A line-up crew insures the readiness of each act. Pool decorations such as colored lights and pennants add to the showmanship.

#### WATER CARNIVAL

By "gilding the lily," the assembled show may become a carnival. Cut the demonstration swims and novelty swim races. Add a local pageant, choosing a queen and princesses. Last year's queen presides until the new one is chosen. Get politicians, radio announcers and beauty parlor operators to be judges.

Neptune, Aphrodite (who rose from the sea), Amphitrite (wife of Posidon), Davey Jones and Jack Tar (typical sailor) are legendary characters associated with the sea who may be set up as a court to rule over the water carnival. They should be enthroned opposite the "Queen of the Carnival," if one is chosen.

#### WATER SKIING

If a water show is conducted on a lake or lagoon with no surf, water skiing and aquaplaning may be included. Tourists visiting Cypress Gardens at Lake Eloise, Florida, are treated to a fine show by the Dick Pope Troupe. With the exception of a few stunts, like the "helicopter spin" and double jumps, the average group of youngsters can learn to water ski in formation, on one foot, over jumps, criss-cross, two high, on chairs and on miniature skis about half as big as a barrel stave.

#### MARINE PARADE

In a large pool or lake, decorated canoes may stage a parade. Such a procession has many variations, ranging from the simplicity of couples dressed in national costumes as paddlers in a canoe with a few crepe paper festoons for decorations, to elaborate but light superstructures on the craft. The most elaborate prize winner I ever saw was a big duck built over a canoe with three ducklings, supported by inner tubes, towed behind. Other "floats" that can be built on canoes are: Venetian gondolas, replicas of the Clermont (side wheel propulsion, hand operated), Mississippi stern wheelers, Viking barques, old woman and the shoe, and the old mill, to mention a few. A catamaran, made of two eighteen-foot canoes and paddled by eight paddlers makes an effective barge for a queen.

There are many types of marine parades. In California, there is an annual gathering of a small sailboat class which is called "the flight of the snowbirds." Miami, Florida, has a marine parade of charter fishing boats, run parallel to one of its causeways. Tampa, Florida, stages a mock invasion by José Gasparilla, a pirate of other days. Hundreds of cruisers escort the pirate ship which is a square rigger. Palm Beach, Florida, used to stage a Venetian Nights Parade. All cruisers were decked with signal flags

and colored lights. Some carried choral groups. Barges, towed by tugs, carried tableaux like the wedding of Neptune and Amphitrite, Jason and the Argonauts, Ulysses the Wanderer, and many others, lighted with fuses.

#### AQUACADES

Aquacades, such as those staged by Billy Rose at numerous expositions and in the motion picture, "A Million Dollar Mermaid," are really colossal and expensive extravaganzas which can be used as models for reproduction, on a much smaller scale, in a municipal or club pool. The water ballet is a major feature of such a production.



**WATER SKIING.** The average group of good swimmers can learn to ski in formation. Aquamaids at Cypress Gardens.

#### PLAYS

"How Swimming Grew Up," written by the late, beloved Commodore Longfellow of the National Red Cross staff, is a splendid example of an educational pageant which Elderdice and Mallison rewrote as an actual water drama with spoken parts.

Johnny Kemp's "Waruna of Bali," used by the American University Group is also fairly well known.

Dorothy Claussen is currently working on an idea for a water pageant in which the signs of the zodiac will be featured. This will include a narrated horoscope with background music, while swimmers do synchronized numbers and water pantomimes.

One of the oldest plays associated with maritime history is the traditional ceremony for those crossing the equator for the first time. Since many people will never get a chance to be the unwilling victims in this bit of aquatic horseplay, it could be used as an initiation for those "crossing the line" for the first time in the pool. "Crossing the line" in this case would be the line between the wading and swimming depths. King Neptune, Davey

Jones and other legendary characters can be worked into this drama.

#### STAGING HINTS

Water pageants and plays are staged much like an ice show. Three sides of the pool are open to the audience. A drop curtain, hanging into the water, parallel to the deep end and about five feet from the edge, permits entries from behind stage and unseen exits.

- Underwater lighting permits many unique effects. Spotlights are not always successful because a shallow angle of projection refracts light in the spectators' eyes rather than revealing the activities of the aquatic ballerinas.
- Grease paint make-up works as well for water shows as on the stage. Powder is not used in the make-up. Burnt cork, soluble in water, is unsatisfactory.
- Oil cloth, on which designs are painted can be used for costumes that do not cling when a performer comes out of the water.
- Actual ballet numbers may be staged on a concourse of the pool or on a platform or runway built above the water. The participants may paddle to the platform in a canoe or be taken to it during a blackout.

#### SOURCE MATERIALS

American National Red Cross, the *Journal* of the AAHPER, *Beach and Pool Magazine* and the publications listed here are sources of material for all types of water shows.

"Promoting an Aquatic Show," W. P. Massof, *Beach and Pool*, December 1947.

"A Symphonic Carnival," Victor Kieffe, *Beach and Pool*, December 1944.

"Organizing and Producing an Aquatic Pageant," Lillian Burke, *Beach and Pool*, October 1947, November 1947. Swimming pageants: Series I—"Swimming Pageants for Outdoor Production," Series II—"Swimming Pageants for Outdoor and Indoor Production," Series III—"Swimming Pageants and Stunts," Series IV—"Swimming Pageants for Outdoor Production," Mary A. Brownell, A. S. Barnes and Co., 1926.

*Rhythmic Swimming*, Katherine W. Curtis, Burgess Publishing Co., 1942. (A source book of synchronized swimming and water pageantry.)

*Fun in the Water*, Thomas K. Cureton, Jr., Association Press, 1949. (Aquatic stunts, contests, games, and exhibitions for recreation.)

"Neptune's Court," G. A. Blair and W. L. Porter, Boy Scout Manual *Swimming and Water Safety*, 1927. (An elaborate water pageant.)

"King Neptune's Carnival," B. D. Brink and Mrs. A. L. Gillette, American Red Cross, 1926. (A pageant.)

"Showing Neptune," Commodore W. E. Longfellow, American Red Cross, 1926. (A pageant.)

"How Swimming Grew Up," Commodore W. E. Longfellow, American Red Cross, 1926. (Based on Hyatt's "Evolution of Swimming.")

"The Princess Learns to Swim," Alice Drake, American Red Cross, 1926. (A water play with land and water ballets.)

"The Conch Shell," Olive McCormick, American Red Cross, 1926. (A water ballet.)

"Narcissa and the Hunter," Olive McCormick, American Red Cross, 1926. (A water ballet adaptable to pool or open water.)

## CAMPUS RECREATION TRAINING

FOR THE past four summers the University of Colorado at Boulder has sponsored, during the second session, a Recreation Workshop which offers a fine opportunity to combine study and recreation through an enjoyable experience. It is designed to train recreation leaders—those preparing to go into this professional field and those desiring refresher courses of instruction—and attracts attendance from many states.

Features of the workshop are the field work activities providing experience opportunities for the students and many happy hours of recreation for all members of the student body who wish to participate. The weekends are crammed with opportunities for camping, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, touring and visitations to resort and historic places. The courses in camping concentrate on these weekend trips, include sunset sings, fun fests.

Heading the workshop is Harold D. Meyer, director of the University of North Carolina's Recreation Leadership Training. Mildred Scanlon, field specialist in social recreation of the National Recreation Association and Gerald



A "sunset sing" held during a recreation workshop at the University of Colorado drew participants from many states.

P. Burns, former executive director of the American Camping Association, now with New York University, are on the staff. In addition, other leaders from the various departments offer courses in art, music, drama, sports, the dance and others.

The University offers its fifth workshop session July 23rd-August 25th, 1953. For details write to Professor Claire Small, Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.



# The Benefits of Beach Development

**P**ROBLEMS RELATING to the development and preservation of beaches were discussed at the 1952 meeting of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association and the proceedings\* of the meeting contain valuable information for all who are concerned with beach protection and operation.

The desirability of arriving at the estimated value of beach front improvements has long been recognized, but very little basis for developing such estimates has been available. For this reason a paper presented by Mr. John J. Curry of the Connecticut State Water Commission, describing the beach program of this state, has special significance. It points out that forty million people, or one out of every four in the United States, live within three hundred miles of the Connecticut shore, and that the state parks alone have almost 1,500,000 visitors a year. One state park alone entertains about three times as many visitors a year as Yellowstone National Park. The direct seasonal income of shore resorts is estimated at \$20,000,000, and attendance records indicate that on days of heavy attendance only seven square feet of sandy beach per visitor are available at some of the public beaches.

Two individual beach projects are selected to illustrate the value of shore-front improvement. One is a state park where the shore-front is one and one-half miles long and where the attendance in 1951 was nearly 250,000. Ten thousand visitors were entertained in one day, a relatively small attendance compared with other state parks and public beaches. In spite of the fact

that the only recreational asset of the park is its shore-front location, there is no sandy beach between high and low water and little sand above high water. The improvement plan involves production of a beach varying from one hundred to one hundred fifty feet in width, construction of walls to stabilize a creek and a rip-rap groin for retention of the beach. The estimated cost of the entire project would be \$342,000. Annual cost, including replenishing of the sand, would be \$19,460. According to Mr. Curry, "The only benefits in this case were the increased recreational value. The project will provide suitable beach for 200,000 of the present yearly visitors who are not adequately accommodated, and an expected new attendance of 300,000.

"The average expenditure by individuals to reach this beach is one dollar. It is assumed that half of such expenditure is for use of the beach since the only other facility available is atmosphere. At fifty cents per visitor the annual recreational benefit of the beach is \$250,000. The annual benefit is 12.8 times the annual cost. There are, of course, other benefits such as prevention of progressive loss of what little beach is now available, saving of rehabilitation costs which might result from a heavy storm, and prevention of injury to bathers. But the benefit ratio is already so high that there is little practical point in adding to it."

The other example cited is that of a small town beach, 1,200 feet in length, only a part of which is usable. It is overcrowded by 36,000 annual visitors. At the peak use of 1,300 there are only fifteen square feet of beach per person. The plan for improving the beach by

widening it would cost \$31,000, with annual charges totaling \$2,385. Present maintenance cost is \$730 a year.

Mr. Curry points out that "the improvement would increase the patronage by at least fifty per cent. The value of the facility per visitor was established to be at least twenty cents, giving a total benefit of \$4,330 or 1.8 times the annual cost. In addition, but not computed, were the benefits from improved facilities for the present users and protection of the adjacent highway." It has been recommended that one-third of the cost of the project be met by the federal government, the remainder by the town. "Such a project represents a sizeable public benefit for a reasonably sized local expenditure. In simple town meeting economics, the town would spend \$20,000, or less if some state interest and appropriation could be obtained, and would thereby save \$730 a year on maintenance. At present bonding rates this, by itself, might be a practical expenditure, but in addition a valuable beach for 54,000 swimmers a year, road safety, concession returns, and so on, would accrue."

The importance of preventing pollution of waters adjoining beaches was stressed by Mr. Seth G. Hess of the Interstate Sanitation Commission of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He stated, "Eliminate the useless, yes. Reduce inefficient operation, yes. Prohibit unnecessary public expenditure, yes, but not the expenditures which are in the best interest of the public. The greatest economy of all is to spend to gain. It behooves us little to avoid expenditures if in so doing we create a menace to public health or deprive people of recreation in times of great stress. Clean beaches are a great asset to a people harried by the pressures of the world today. Therefore I plead for a vocal public, a people who are willing to tell their municipal administrators that they need, that they want, pollution control works, and that they are willing to pay the nominal costs for the great benefits that may be derived from these expenditures to provide water protection for beach preservation."

\* Published in *Shore and Beach*, October, 1952.

# Record Your Vacation Days

*Photography is Easy*



**O**NE BIG TROUBLE with vacations is that there is too much time between them! Most folks usually get away from it all only once a year, during the traditional time for recreation and relaxation—the summer. This means that three seasons intervene before the next break in the monotony of daily life. This is a long time in anyone's calendar.

One good way to shorten the in-between-times is to take lots of souvenir photographs during the halcyon days of fun and frolic. How better to remember places seen, people met and things done than with sharp black-and-white photographs or color transparencies or movies? Snapshots make the best souvenirs of any trip or vacation and enable one to relive the pleasures of years past. And it is certainly a lot of fun to have pictures to show the folks at home.

What's the trick of taking good pictures on vacation?

As a matter of fact, there isn't any reason whatsoever why anyone, in these days of good inexpensive cameras and film, shouldn't return from vacation with a batch of fine snapshots or good movies or color slides. Follow a few easy rules and it is practically guaranteed that you will be rewarded with the best souvenir snapshots you've taken:

Before you leave for Lake Mitiwanga's Cozy-Comfort Cabins, or Wood-wild-in-the-Trees at Wild Waves, have your camera checked at your local

camera store. This is particularly necessary if you are one of those persons who makes the mistake of leaving it in the dark fastness of the hall closet for months on end. If you have the chance, take a few test shots before you leave.

Unless you are a very experienced amateur, buy a pocket-size exposure guide in your local store. It costs only a quarter and covers practically every exposure problem. And speaking of exposure, ever take the time to read the instructions which come with every roll of film? You'd be surprised how many people ignore such helpful information from the film manufacturer. If your only experience with picture-taking has been aiming a box brownie and clicking the shutter, the prospect of learning about shutter speeds, f stop openings, film speeds, and so on, shouldn't overwhelm you. This little guide will do the thinking for you.

Unless your camera will take pictures at 1/100 or 1/200 of a second, avoid taking action passing directly across the view of the camera. However, even with the simplest fixed-focus cameras you can catch walkers, runners, bicyclists or boats directly approaching or retreating at moderate speeds.

Learn to use a filter on your camera with black-and-white film for outdoor shots. The light yellow (K2) is the most popular and brings out cloud effects and dramatically darkens the sky.

En route to your vacation location, whether you use a plane, train, ship or family auto, take plenty of pictures. Make the transportation part of your vacation snapshot record.

Three professional "Do's" for the amateur photographers on vacation to remember are: "Steady does it"—brace the camera firmly against your body (or brow or cheekbone, if it is the eye-level type), hold your breath for the instant it takes to click the shutter. Never hand-hold your camera when shooting at less than 1/25 of a second. At lower shutter speeds use a tripod or firm support. "Click and wind"—turn your roll to the next number after taking a picture to avoid double exposure and "Keep your distance"—six feet is as close as you can get with most inexpensive cameras.

Don't feel duty-bound when you take snapshots to have the sun behind you. That's the old fashioned, and less interesting, way to take snapshots. Such "flat" lighting as it is called is good for color photography, but it is deadening in black-and-white work. Snap your pictures with the sunlight to the side of the subject to bring out detail and create light and shadow effects which make for artistic values.

Remember that high noon is an unflattering time for snapshots of people. Direct overhead light puts hard shadows and black eyes on even the prettiest faces, unless you're at the beach or a lake where sand and water reflect the light upward. In the middle of the



Let people look away from the camera.



A covered bridge offers an interesting contrast in light and shadow.

(r.) Hold camera steady against brow.

(l.) Cherished record for later years.

morning or middle of afternoon you'll get pictures you like better.

If you are really serious about getting a good picture record of your vacation trip from the time you leave home until you return, it's a good idea to plan your picture-taking ahead of time. To shoot the most interesting pictures en route you might check guide books and the scenic tourist maps put out by the oil companies which list interesting places to be seen while touring. You might like to take side trips also.

Above all, in your vacation photography, get away from the "picture postcard" complex. That is—never take snaps of buildings, monuments and statues or just plain scenery unless some member of your group is included. This is called "human interest" and is the reason why an ordinary scenic snapshot, such as one of the Grand Canyon, is only mildly interesting to your friends back home but becomes very interesting if Sister Sue and Brother Bill are shown standing on the rim with their mother. Who cares about a snapshot of the Statue of Liberty by itself? Everyone has seen pictures of the statue hundreds of times. But if you snap your picture with a couple of members of your family gaping up at the colossus—then you've got an interesting picture—especially if they have their mouths open!

Also—never pose your friends and family members in front of your cam-



era. Have them doing something. It's silly to make people stand helplessly and foolishly, grinning self-consciously into your camera. How much more interesting to show them feeding the bears in the national parks, buying hotdogs at the beach refreshment stand, unloading the luggage from the rear of the car or any of the thousand and one things a vacation entails.

If you want to get your vacation snapshots out of the realm of the ordinary and commonplace, pay a little attention to composition. Knowing composition makes for most of the difference between the amateur photographer and the professional.

It means arranging the elements in your photograph to give the viewer a pleasing effect. In most instances try to take the snapshot at a vantage point which, because of framing, lines or curves, gives the shot the effect of forming a design.

An elemental aspect of good design

is the framing of your photograph with a tree, an archway, or side of a building. One side of the picture could be "framed" in this fashion, or the top and the side.

Another way to insure good composition is to show lines or curves in the foreground leading toward the main object of interest. This could be a winding country road or stone fence, for example, leading toward an old barn or farmhouse. If you then have son and daughter, or perhaps your son with the family dog, tramping down the road toward the farmhouse—you'll have a picture which you'll want framed for the living room back home!

One thing more. Don't be afraid to take plenty of pictures. The cost of the film, developing and printing is infinitesimal compared to the fun you'll get in the years ahead, reliving the vacation pleasures of your past holidays.

# Designs for Recreation Building

A Recreation Contest  
conducted in School of Architecture

• A progressive city (40,000 population)\* in the central part of the state is in need of a recreation building.

The City Planning Commission includes in its schedule for civic improvements a comprehensive re-development program, new housing, additional shopping, and commercial facilities (including offstreet parking), recreation and other important elements, one of which is the recreation center. The purpose of this center is to develop a good healthy community spirit by providing a meeting place for the men, women, and children. . . . It will be a place where the people can get acquainted and where they can pursue hobbies and cultural desires.

Thus read the 1952 announcement of the John W. Maloney Competition for third year design students in the department of architectural engineering at Washington State College.

The problem of the competition was to design a recreation center on a city block, 250 by 400 feet, with major streets forming the long boundary and secondary streets at each end, in a re-development project partially subsidized by community and state. Existing buildings were in poor condition and all structures were to be removed. The problem was a regular class exercise and took the students about four and one-half weeks to complete. Plans winning first place are reproduced on opposite page.

John W. Maloney, a Seattle and Yakima architect who has been the designer of a number of the Washington State College buildings, has been sponsoring such competitions

\* Students were told that the recreation building was to be suitable for a city about the size of Yakima, Washington. According to the latest census, Yakima has a population of about 40,000.

MRS. RUTH E. PIKE is recreation specialist in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Seattle.

among students in the department of architectural engineering at the college for a number of years. Several such competitions are held each year, each one in a different class. Mr. Maloney does not select the problems, but contributes the money for the awards. The faculty decides on the problems after receiving suggestions from students.

According to Stanley A. Smith, chairman of the department of architectural engineering, and Thorkel A. Haaland, instructor in the third year design class which tackled the problem, the recreation center was selected in order to acquaint people with the needs for recreation buildings as well as to emphasize to the student architect his responsibility in filling that need to the best of his ability.

**Specifications**—The requirements for the building, from which each student worked, were as follows:

## First Floor

Public entrance and stair hall.

Offices for director and secretary with small storage area and record room.

Lounge divided into areas for reading, quiet games, and conversation (approximately 800 square feet).

Gymnasium, small kitchen and observation area adjacent.

Swimming pool accommodating six lanes, adequate circulation around pool.

Lockers, showers and dressing rooms for boys and girls, to serve swimming pool and gymnasium jointly (approximately 350 square feet).

Control and supervision office for athletic instructor, centrally located to gymnasium and pool (approximately 100 square feet) with supply room for equipment adjacent.

Four game rooms for ping pong, checkers, and so on.

Two four-wall handball courts.

Crafts and hobby shop with lockers for supplies and tools (approximately 400 square feet) with adjacent storeroom.

Sun decks for men and women.

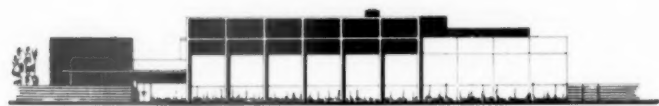
Necessary toilet rooms, closets, and so on.

The specifications also stated that if the designer wished





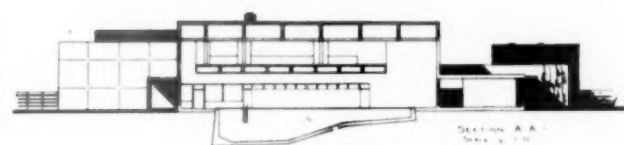
• SOUTHWEST PERSPECTIVE •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



• EAST ELEVATION •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



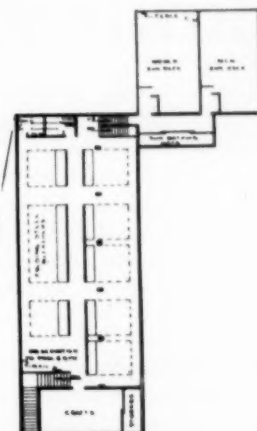
• NORTH ELEVATION •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



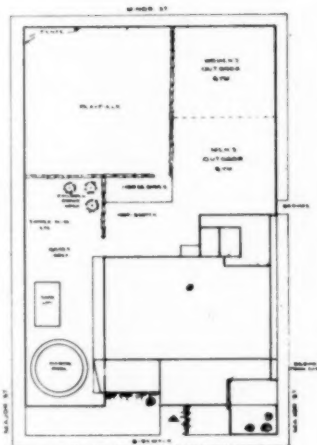
SECTION A-A  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



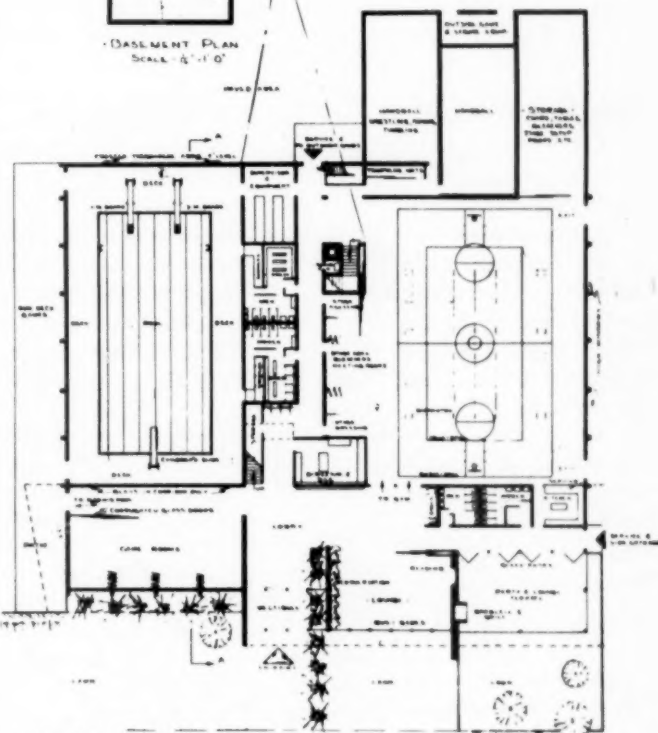
• BASEMENT PLAN •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



• SECOND FLOOR PLAN •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



• PLOT PLAN •  
SCALE - 1" = 50'-0"



• MAIN FLOOR PLAN •  
SCALE -  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"

## A RECREATION CENTRE

First Place: Cyrus Clark

john w. maloney competition

he could include some of the above elements on a second floor.

#### Basement

Heat plant and mechanical equipment space.  
Janitors' quarters.  
Storage space.

#### Out-of-doors

Out-door gymnasium for men.  
Out-door gymnasium for women.  
Out-door playground for children.  
Children's wading pool and sand courts.  
Athletic field.

Fixed dimensions for activity areas were kept at a minimum in the specifications to permit freedom in planning and study of the importance of the different elements, but students were told to keep in mind that out-door playground space was important; therefore, building area on the spot should be kept at a minimum.

The department of architectural engineering also requested consultation services from the chairman of the department of physical education for men, in the School of Physical Education and Athletics, to get his point of view regarding features that would serve the need best. A graduate student in the department also assisted in the consultation.

**Students Formulated Own Plan**—Each student was encouraged to formulate his own plan, based on consultation and on the results of his own research into what would be the most satisfactory solution. Within reason, each one was free to select his own materials, keeping in mind that lower cost durable materials were probably the most practical for a public building of this kind; for example,

ceramics tile, asbestos type materials, and so on would be good. Construction was to be in keeping with open planning, using open glass areas, steel trusses, laminated timber arches, and the like.

The specifications required the following of each student in presenting his solution:

Problem presented on a 30 by 40 inch illustrating board in any medium desired.

Perspective view.

Two elevations not shown in perspective at  $1/8'' = 1'-0''$ .

Floor plans at  $1/16'' = 1'-0''$ .

Section at  $1/16'' = 1'-0''$ .

Plot plan at  $1'' = 50'$ .

**Basis of Judging Plans**—The twenty-one plans submitted were judged on (1) the best solution to the problem; (2) relationship of areas for the most functional use; (3) aesthetic qualities of elevations and buildings as a whole; and (4) presentation, both pictorial delineation and draftsmanship. After the awards were made, the entries were studied and criticized by the class and the faculty.

**Winners**—First place winner of the competition was Cyrus Clark, Kilmarnock, Virginia, who received an award of \$75. Grant F. Groesbeck, Provo, Utah, and Harlow E. Walla, Vancouver, Washington, tied for second place, and split the awards for second and third place to receive \$42.50 each. W. Robert Sinclair, Opportunity, Washington, received \$25 and fourth place, and Kiyue Richard Kishi, Stevenson, British Columbia, was in fifth place and received \$15. Earl Muir, Pullman, Washington and Verne Chone, Boise, Idaho, received honorable mention.

## The Lament of a Playground Director

Mabel Reed Davis

It's really astounding  
The pep unabounding  
That fills the whole playground galore.  
The kiddies are bouncing  
The teeters are trouncing  
And yet they come back for some  
more.

Now here are the swingers  
The all-around slingers  
That never give up and say die.  
When rainy or foggy  
They swing till they're groggy  
And stagger out saying goodbye.

The slides have their faddists  
I may call 'em saddists  
Because of their "devil-may-care"!  
The acrobats worstest,  
That slide down head firstest,  
Are really my greatest despair!



Now just think of skating  
A sport with high rating  
All action and never a lull.  
These skaters try flying,  
Ground contact defying,  
They're *Jets*—bombers being too dull.

The sand-box seems quiet . . .  
You're wrong . . . It's a riot,  
The babies are having their fling.  
They eat sand and shovels;  
They blow gritty bubbles;  
And sand in the eye is the thing!

Equipment is joyful  
It's girly and boyful  
A playground of fun every day.  
They go through their paces  
With bright happy faces,  
When they use everything the wrong  
way . . . !!

MRS. DAVIS is a playground director,  
Department of Parks, New York City.



An example of one of many kinds of vandalism in New York City parks. One year's total in destruction of park and playground property amounted to \$204,361.

# OUR OUTLANDISH OUTDOOR BEHAVIOR

Stanley Sprecher

**O**H, MY ACHING BACK!" exclaimed the park attendant as another bus full of "school kids" rolled into the campground. His unspoken wish was that some practical instruction in proper campground use had been theirs before they left Saukville Center. If the classes of '53 on their Senior-Sneak had been exposed to effective training in outdoor etiquette, their visits to our parks would be less of a displeasure to nature lovers and to those responsible for the care of our public pleasuring grounds.

Yet, each summer sees an annual visitation to our parks and playgrounds by adults and adolescents, many oblivious of and indifferent to their responsibilities in exercising even common sense care of the areas set aside for their enjoyment. Like a plague of locusts, these careless visitors not only litter and trample, but worse still—sometimes deliberately destroy and deface those very natural features to which they journey, to see and to enjoy.

It seems a peculiarly American illusion that doing damage should be, to some, synonymous with having fun. As former National Parks Director Newton Drury once put it, there are "an extraordinarily large array of those un-

happy souls, who, when face to face with grandeur, respond only to the urge to mutilate or destroy."

When many parents, teachers and other leaders conduct themselves no better than do their erstwhile charges, small wonder that a display of poor outdoor manners has become almost characteristic of American youth. Each summer throughout our great out-of-doors is left a trail of trampled flowers, littered lawns and campsites, broken and painted rock formations, trash-dammed springs and pools, initial-scarred trees and signs, mutilated camp facilities—all attesting to a lack of responsible democracy.

Vandalism, be it some slight act of thoughtlessness, or an act of wanton destruction is a reflection on our stewardship as citizens. Much damage is averted through the surveillance of park police, rangers, and wardens; more effective, and in the long run more economical, is the control achieved through self-regulation. Effective education of the potential offender rather than punishment of the vandal makes for the best long range control. Such education must have its roots in the home as well as in the school and other community groups.

It may flatter a parent when Junior emulates him, and this pride is justified when children have learned by example to "police up" after the picnic without being asked to do so. But if

the children do as Daddy does and throw trash from the car window, another little "litter bug" is in the making. The parent who pauses to pick up papers strewn about the park sites is teaching a far different lesson from that taught by the family leaving a roadside table littered with watermelon rinds. The personal habits of the nation are such that it has been suggested that cleansing tissue could well be our national flower, because it is found blooming along practically every highway—even underground in such tourist-frequented spots as Mammoth Cave and Carlsbad Caverns.

Careless habits like those of throwing paper to the wind are not as serious as are the vandalistic acts of defacing petroglyphs, souvenir swiping—be it of roadsigns or petrified wood—and the painting of Indian writings or the leaving of lipstick marks upon historic shrines. Often it seems that the more firmly fixed and the more inaccessible the object, the greater the challenge to the vacation vandal.

Some effort to furnish harmless outlets to those who have strong desires to destroy has been made in the establishment of "rumpus ranges" in the Michigan parks; other areas have provided "whittling blocks" on which the penknife vandal can give vent to his urge to carve and initial. Perhaps a Scout award for improved outdoor behavior might be better; it would serve

MR. SPECHER is an instructor and course writer at the F. E. Warren Air Force Base Supply School, Wyoming.

to mitigate the growing dislike on part of park people for the visits of organizations and other groups of energetic but thoughtless adolescents. Their tendencies to break into small rival teams intent upon mischief makes their control particularly difficult in park areas. When their leaders can make them understand the "why" for not picking flowers and why the trapping and stoning of squirrels is taboo, the boys are more likely to cooperate—and even help restrain others of their group from doing damage.

Some improvement has been noted in the outdoor manners of Americans in the last few years—though the hordes of hunters each autumn still too often practice a wanton disregard for either private or public property. Yet clean-up campaigns such as the effective "Don't Be A Litterbug" drive, are helping to focus public attention on the problem of curbing the careless vandal—just as the "Smoky Bear" posters and stickers have helped in reminding a thoughtless public of its individual

responsibility in preventing forest fires. Thanks to a persistent well directed program, most Americans have become more conscious of their duty in helping prevent fires, just as nations such as Switzerland have developed public manners to the extent that very few parks and public areas there will be found littered. Yet, progress in stimulating better outdoor manners on the part of many Americans may seem painfully slow to the park attendant so close to the problem on his Monday morning-after cleanup of roadsides and campsites strewn with shiny beer cans and Sunday comic pages.

In a little Texas store on the Mexican border one may yet see an occasional sign reading "Favor-No-Escupir En-el-piso." It is to serve as instruction to the wetbacks (native Mexicans wading the Rio Grande) that they are not to spit on the floor. In most sections of our country such signs would be considered highly unnecessary; yet in the 19th century, spitting was one of the most prevalent and objectional habits

noted by visitors from abroad. Today, it "just isn't done," as social pressure does not tolerate such conduct. Perhaps in the coming years we will have progressed to the point where we will look back on present day disregard for public property in our parks in the same light as we now look on the unsanitary expectorating of our forefathers.

The day when our outdoor manners match the behavior we expect of people indoors will be hastened if our nature-loving Americans will encourage, by example, all to help "Keep America Beautiful," whether on a Sunday afternoon picnic or while enjoying a month's camping trip in a national park—or only when tempted to take that short cut across the library lawn. As a bit of doggerel used on some park bulletins puts it:

*Let No One Say And Say To Your  
Shame  
That All Was Beauty Here Until  
You Came!*

## OUTBOARDS—by the millions

Nathan L. Mallison

My first recollection of an outboard motor was on the Erie Canal when I was a boy of eleven. I saw a church deacon trying to get one started and then listened to his opinion of it when it failed to percolate. Considerable progress has been registered since the days when man exhausted himself getting one of those cantankerous contraptions running. My little put-put may stay in the garage several months without use; yet when I hang it on the stern of my craft, it rarely takes over two pulls on the starter cord to set it purring in beautiful rhythm.

Out in the South Pacific, it was not uncommon to see two-hundred-foot sectional barges pushed by the Paul Bunyan of all outboards, with a prop as big as a tug boat. A friend of mine has a half horsepower job that doesn't weigh any more than a pair of ash oars. Standard models enjoying a large sale run from 1½ to 25 horsepower. Larger ones are available.

The outboard makes a good auxil-

iary power unit on a sleek sailing yacht. Small sailing craft, going to and from races find it advantageous to hook up a string of class boats with an outboard on the leader.

Several years ago on Lake Poinsett I noticed a houseboat moving along at a fair clip. It had three outboards on the fantail which carried a drop rack at just the right height to immerse up to five outboards.

Recently, a father, wanting to give his children a little adventure a la Mark Twain, built a raft of oil drums with conical ends welded on them. On this raft he pitched a tent and at the stern placed a reliable outboard with controls forward. After a number of days he docked at New Orleans with a thousand miles of "Old Man River" behind him and many years ahead as the greatest dad in the world to his own children who shared the great adventure.

The more than three million outboards manufactured since the second

world war have been responsible for democracy afloat. Back yards have become anchorages with a light, speedy hull on a trailer, ready to be towed to interesting waterways within a two hundred mile radius any weekend. Many a water lover with neither the social standing or the cash to sport a yacht club burgee, can fly the pennant of the OBC (Outboard Boating Club of America) and join with hundreds of others using the waterways for recreation.

Water trails are nature's highways in the unspoiled out-of-doors. Most of the people found on them enjoy themselves, are courteous to others afloat and considerate of the fisherman on the shore. There are no stop lights, no traffic to be held up if you want to glide along at six miles an hour, no horns blowing if you stop to fish or take a picture.

For the more adventurous and daring there are outboard racing, aquaplaning, water skiing and tow gliding.

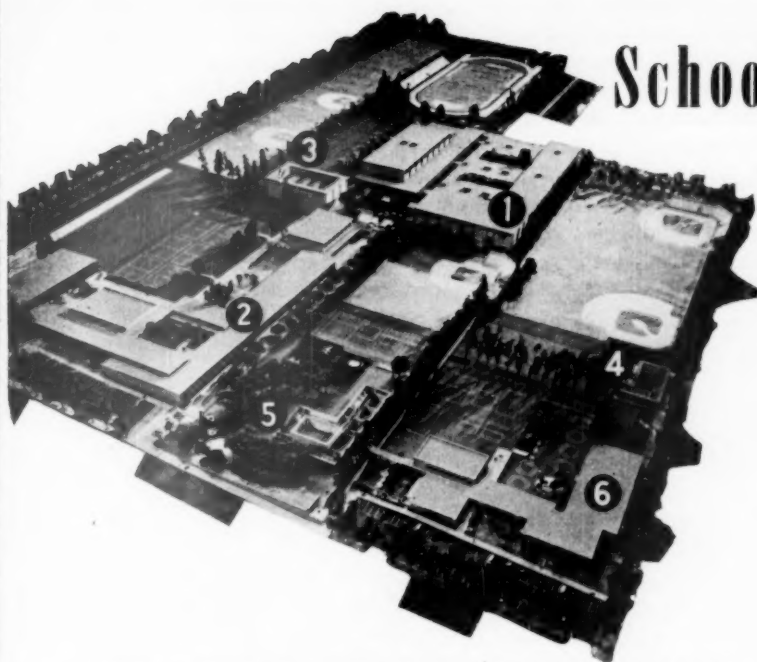


# School-City Cooperation

## In the Planning of Recreation Areas and Facilities.

### PART III

George Butler



Model of Sunset Community Center with 10 square blocks (43 acres) integrated into one site. There are provisions for off-street parking and tree planting for windbreaks. Sloping site is arranged in three level areas. Many facilities will be jointly used, affording economical full-time use of all land. Building areas are: 1, Senior High School; 2, Junior High School; 3, Swimming Pool; 4, Public Health; 5, Recreation Building and 6, Elementary School.

#### San Francisco, California

The Sunset Community Center, a joint undertaking of the board of education, the recreation department and the health department, has been characterized as the realization of "the American dream of a community center serving the needs of all age levels." This project is being developed on a forty-three-acre site according to a cooperative plan that has been evolved by municipal and school authorities under the sponsorship of the department of city planning, with the strong support of the city's art commission and the guidance of a group of coordinating architects.

The buildings planned for the ten-block center include a junior high school, an elementary school, a senior high school, a recreation building with assembly hall, game rooms and showers, and a health clinic. Outdoor facilities include a playground, paved

areas for games, fields for sports and a stadium. The facilities in the recreation building will be used by the elementary school; the playfields will be available for students, teen-agers, and community groups; and adult programs as well as school activities will be carried on in the auditoriums, gymnasiums and cafeterias.

Several advantages were evident in the proposal for a unified community center, encompassing a number of existing city blocks. They are indicated as follows by Paul Opperman, director of planning.\*

1. Closing of the traversing streets would add substantially to the land area of the site, without extra cost.
2. Street closures would increase pedestrian safety for those going from one building to another within the unified site.
3. Through-traffic would avoid the streets closed off, so that their value as quiet residential streets would be enhanced.
4. Combined use could be made of some

facilities if grouped together, thus eliminating unnecessary duplication. Athletic facilities, swimming pool, playfields, all of the school, and landscaped open spaces would serve the recreation center as well. School auditoriums and cafeterias could be used in conjunction with events held in the recreation center.

5. The grouping of facilities would make the area a focal point for all community recreation, social, cultural, and civic activities.

6. A public improvement of distinctive character and greater beauty could be achieved at less cost than if undertaken singly.

Nearly one-quarter of the forty-three-acre site will be controlled by the recreation and park department, less than one-half an acre by the health department, and the balance by the school district. Grading, parking and other improvement costs are shared among the three departments in proportion to the allocated area. In the development of the basic site plan careful consideration was given to the relationships of buildings and recreation areas with reference to the needs of the respective groups. The stadium, for example, has been located for proximity to the future high school gymnasiums and the swimming pool between the junior and senior high school so both student groups may be served. The recreation building,

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\* In the article "San Francisco's Sunset Community Center," *The American City*, June 1952.

which is at a focal point in the total scheme, is connected to the public swimming pool by a terrace.

According to Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, Sr., educational consultant, "Few communities in America have as significant and comprehensive a community center as this. The vision came first, the organization for action was set into motion, the cooperation of many professional people is making the vision a reality."

### **Glencoe, Glenview, and Wilmette, Illinois**

These three suburban communities in the Chicago region afford illustrations of effective cooperation between school and park authorities.

In 1935 the park board and the school board in Glencoe agreed that the park district should have complete charge of the property surrounding schools and that the boards should jointly plan for the development and maintenance of facilities for parks, education and recreation. It was further decided that the new school buildings then being planned would be so designed as to provide for community activities at such times as not needed for education. Under this plan, the school board provides all indoor recreation facilities and the park board provides all outdoor facilities at the same locations. The pooling of resources, the sharing of facilities and the development of a comprehensive long-term plan based on educational and recreational requirements were recognized as an efficient, economical and intelligent way of doing business. Glencoe reports that this cooperation and coordination have provided the community with better facilities at a lower cost and with more efficient operation than was initially contemplated.

An interesting legal working agreement, designed to benefit both the park and the school districts and to reduce maintenance costs, has been reached between the Glenview Park District and the Community Consolidated School District #34. The agreement, which is binding for a period of twenty-five years, provides that the school board shall turn over its school ground property (located on three new school

sites) to the Glenview Park District to equip, construct, maintain, landscape and operate for joint school and park district recreational purposes. According to the lease the cost for development of these new school sites will be paid by the park district. In addition to the joint use of the grounds, the buildings will be offered to the park district, when not serving school purposes, free of charge for community recreational purposes.

At the close of the twenty-five year period the school board agrees to renew the lease for a second twenty-five year period should the park district desire to exercise this option. In other words the school board has committed its grounds for recreational purposes for the next fifty years. However, the park district is only held for its share of the lease for the next twenty-five years.

The "ideal—and highly practical" plan of providing park areas contiguous to school grounds is admirably illustrated at several Wilmette schools, according to a General Plan Study prepared by the local planning board. It states: "Experience has shown that cooperation and joint responsibility of the school board and the park board for developing and maintaining recreational property results in better facilities for both recreational and school needs, and at a much lower cost than required to finance separated parks and playgrounds."

### **Detroit, Michigan**

Detroit's Cannon Memorial Recreation Center is the result of joint planning and financing by the department of parks and recreation and the board of education. It has been designed for maximum use as a recreation center for the entire community. The idea for this building came about because an elementary school needed a gymnasium and the parks and recreation department needed a gymnasium and auditorium and certain additional facilities in the same neighborhood. In considering how the two departments could share expense, save the taxpayers money and secure a more adequate center it was discovered: (1) The Finney School required only a small gym-

nasium and an auditorium, but it could get along without other extras. (2) The board of education had only about \$200,000 to spend. (3) The parks people needed a large gymnasium. (4) The board, which receives part of its funds from the state, was bound by a state law prohibiting the use of school money for construction on land not owned by the school system. (5) The parks department owned all the land adjacent to the school and was reluctant to sell because no other property suitable for a community center was available. (6) The problem of properly apportioning maintenance and repair costs in such a joint project was regarded as knotty, if not insoluble.

After many conferences it was discovered that the state law could be circumvented. The parks department could build the recreation center, give the school system a fifty-year lease on portions of the building, and collect a \$195,000 rental from the school board. The rental could be paid in a lump sum and applied to the cost of construction. Practically, the rental would give the school system part ownership of a gymnasium, an auditorium and a lunch room.

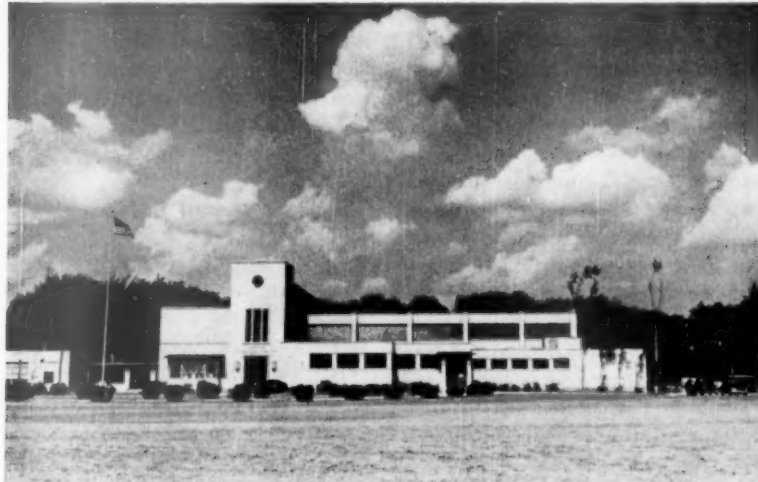
With the legal problem out of the way, the two departments were able to resolve their other differences. It was agreed that the gymnasium should be built to parks department specifications. During school hours the Finney School would use the center's gymnasium, auditorium and lunch room. The parks department would pay approximately \$600,000 covering its share of the cost of the three jointly-used facilities and the complete cost of play rooms, exercise rooms, lockers and shower rooms, offices and crafts equipment.

The new building offers the best in recreational facilities to school children of the northeast section and a program of leisure-time activities for the parents and grandparents of these children. As a result of the experience with this project the two departments have agreed that whenever the board of education plans to build a new school the parks department should be consulted. Several projects like Can-

non are now being considered.

Actually the success of the Cannon plan already has led to similar joint action in the construction of convertible indoor-outdoor swimming pools at Miller and Pershing high schools. The parks department paid approximately \$60,000 to make these pools convertible to outdoor use during the summertime.

the processing of all technical data relating to the acquisition, planning, development and maintenance of recreation facilities within the District of Columbia. The committee studies proposed property purchases whether for school, park, or playground purposes. Plans for new school buildings or additions to existing buildings, when those structures are located on units



Detroit's Cannon Memorial Recreation Center is the result of joint planning and financing by Department of Parks and Recreation and the Board of Education.

#### District of Columbia

A Coordinating Committee on Recreation Plans is the medium which has proved effective in securing cooperation among the recreation board, park and school authorities, and voluntary agencies in the District of Columbia.

The members of this committee include: the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the recreation department; the landscape architect for the National Capital Planning Commission; the assistant superintendent and chief of planning for the National Capital Parks Office; the associate superintendent in charge of building and grounds for the public schools; the engineer in charge of the District of Columbia repair shop; the municipal architect; the secretary of the Recreation and Group Work Section of United Community Services.

These individuals are officially designated by their respective organizations, so the committee has real standing.

Functions of this committee include

in the Recreation System Plan, are reviewed by the committee with particular emphasis on the inclusion of community recreation facilities within the school structure.

Agreements on use, design, and location of areas and facilities are the basis of recommendations to the respective bodies concerned. The development of the District Recreation System Plan is a continuing item in the thinking and planning of the committee.

#### Oakland, California

Amendment of the State School Code was essential in carrying out a cooperative project in Oakland involving the construction of a municipal swimming pool on property owned by the local board of education. At a municipal bond election in May, 1945, a bond issue for \$600,000 to construct five swimming pools, one adjacent to each of the five high schools of Oakland, was approved by the voters. The Mayor's Swimming Pool Committee, appointed by the mayor with the ap-

proval of the city council to push forward the project, included representatives of the school and recreation departments and interested local agencies.

One site presented a problem because it was owned by the board of education, but the municipal bonds could be spent only for improvements to property either owned by the city or held by it under a long-term lease. This problem was solved, however, by the passage of permissive legislation making it possible for school districts to lease unused and unneeded property on long-term basis to municipalities, counties or other school districts for general public welfare uses. Under this legislation, a forty-year lease, which was the term of the swimming pool bonds, was negotiated between the Oakland School District and the Oakland High School District and the City of Oakland, represented by its board of playground directors. The lease provided that the city would erect on the property a pool and related buildings and operate them for public use, and that the board of education would have the right to use the pools during the regular school day.

A working agreement has been negotiated between the board of playground directors and the board of education covering the jurisdiction, policies, operation and maintenance of the pool. The school department is to have the use of the pool from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. during regular school terms on school days and to furnish at its own expense swimming instructors, attendants and suits and towels, if required in connection with this use. The recreation department will bear all costs for personnel and operation of the pool when used for public recreation and has the final authority on questions of pool policy and schedules. Regular maintenance costs are carried by the recreation department, but are prorated with the school department at the end of each semester.

#### Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles also affords an example of cooperation in the financing of a swimming pool, only in this instance



the facility is being built on city property. The city has acquired 125 acres, half of it under water, adjoining a site on which the board of education built its Harbor Junior College. The department of recreation and parks had planned to build an outdoor swimming pool in this general area, but through a joint agreement with the board of education, arrangements have been made to build a year-round enclosed pool. The department is to build the pool, and the board of education is to pay the additional cost resulting from the construction of an enclosed pool. The city will be responsible for the maintenance of the swimming pool at all times, but the board of education will occupy it during the school term and the department of recreation and parks will use it throughout the summer months.

#### Muskegon, Michigan

Cooperation in Muskegon is facilitated through the joint employment of a landscape architect by the board of education and the department of parks and recreation. The landscape architect does the planning for new areas and for improvements on present properties of both the department of parks and recreation and the board of education. It is reportedly a bigger job than one man can handle, and joint employment of a draftsman to assist him is anticipated. According to Chase H. Hammond, director of the department of parks and recreation, consideration is being given to the possible feasibility of the department taking over the entire maintenance of school grounds, regardless of whether or not they are used for recreation purposes, on the assumption that every public property which has any area at all should be considered as a park and beautified and made useful accordingly.

The drawing board and files of the landscape architect are located in the office of the department of parks and recreation and he participates regularly in staff meetings of the department. He also meets frequently with the business manager of the public schools and discusses mutual problems with him and with the park and recreation director. He is under civil

service, is paid from the department payroll and has pension rights as a city employee. At the end of each year the department of parks and recreation bills the board of education for half of his salary plus extras such as the use of a car and office material.

In view of the fact that the board of education is in the process of presenting a seven-million-dollar school improvement plan to the public in the spring of 1953, the director of parks and recreation is working closely with both the superintendent of schools and the business manager in making sure that the indoor and outdoor relationships are studied thoroughly. The director states: "The business manager has asked us for a written outline of the things we think important in planning these new school buildings and I believe every attempt will be made to see that they are fulfilled. He has even suggested that they take out of the general contract the landscape and building of the outdoor playfield facilities and give us that responsibility."

#### Dallas, Texas

The cooperative use of properties involving both the park and school systems has been common procedure in Dallas for many years. The arrangement is a rather informal one based on mutual understanding. However, as early as 1930 the park board and the board of education passed a resolution authorizing the erection, operation and maintenance by the park board on school properties of wading pools, tennis courts and other facilities for joint use by the schools and by children attending the public parks.

In many instances the park board and the school board have acquired adjoining sites and in recent years all such properties adjoin each other without separation by public streets or roadways. The lands are owned separately. The park board, in the development of its properties, provides equipment and apparatus for general community use, but coordinates it with the school's playground program.

#### In Conclusion

The preceding examples of cooperative action on the part of school and

city authorities in the acquisition, development and operation of indoor and outdoor facilities designed for both school and community use illustrate that where there is a will a way can be found to achieve the desired results. They reveal a variety of procedural patterns, forms of agreement and division of responsibility and costs. They make it clear that school, recreation and park authorities in metropolitan cities and small communities, recognizing the need for joint planning and its resulting values, are pooling their resources in the interest of economy and effective recreation service.

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# SAFETY IN CAMPING SKILLS



Catherine T. Hammett

**"B**E CAREFUL, or you'll upset the cocoa pot!" "Watch out how you handle that axe!" "Why didn't someone tighten the tent ropes?"

These are all too familiar quotes from counselors in camps. But the most common is, "Wouldn't you think he'd *know* better!" And a commonly correct answer would be: "*Why* should he know better? Who has helped him?"

Too often in the realm of camping skills or campcraft, campers are expected to absorb a degree of know-how and skill from just being outdoors. Even when it comes to safety, there are errors of omission. Thus counselors always seem able to recognize the value of progressive steps in instruction and testing in waterfront activities, but not as often do we find them making the same plans for safeguarding youngsters in equally hazardous activities involving tools or fires. For some reason there are those who feel that it is most unwise for a youngster to venture into deep water until he has proved that he can take care of himself, yet have no qualms about letting novices head off on overnight hikes without proper progressive instruction and testing in the many skills that will assure a happy and safe experience.

Program areas usually known as "campcraft" or "woodcraft" have many safety facets; such skills as toolcraft, outdoor cooking, fire building, and cross-country going form a large part of this field of activity. These are undertaken by practically all campers under the direction of tent, general, or specialized counselors. Obviously, in campcraft as in waterfront activities or archery, there is need for

a sound plan of instruction, for practice and testing in skills, with due emphasis on safety and good progression.

Many camps follow such a plan; in many there are definite requirements to be met before certain out-of-camp trips may be undertaken. Such progressive steps serve as a check list for increasing skill and knowledge and stimulate campers to expand their camping fun. At the same time they highlight the safety factors that are necessary to good use of skills; for example, safety in using tools, safety in building fires, safety in handling food. When camps reach the point of requiring definite knowledge, skill, and experience before a youngster undertakes a new camping venture, campcraft will reach the same peak as have waterfront activities.

## General Considerations

The following is an outline of important points to be considered in connection with any campcraft program where progression and safety are desired.

1. *Activities:* demonstrations of accepted methods of using tools and equipment; opportunity for individuals to practice under supervision of a qualified counselor; discussion of safety factors and reasons for them; group formulation of regulations for care and use of equipment and for progressive steps in testing ability of campers and in undertaking new experiences; emphasis on habits and attitudes that may carry over into behavior and activity after the camp season.

2. *Leadership:* supervision that is adequate for the particular age group involved, not only technically qualified in the areas of activity but also aware of the safety factors and the potentials in adventure and fun.

3. *Size of group:* small enough to allow good participation by each camper; smaller for younger children to permit adequate supervision; in general, limited so as not to tax the facilities at hand. (A basic ratio of one counselor for each five to ten campers is suggested. However, this ratio will vary with different activities.)

4. *Facilities:* planned and established with a view to safety as well as good use; areas large enough to allow groups to carry on their activity as required.

5. *Equipment:* in good condition at all times, with facilities for keeping equipment in good condition; enough to permit good participation of group and suitable for use by the age group concerned.

6. *Health and safety:* discussions with campers on health and safety points; checks on physical fitness; practice of safe procedures in all activities.

## Living in Camp

The first few days in camp should be utilized to acquaint the campers with their surroundings and to instruct them in the use and care of ev-

MISS CATHERINE HAMMETT is president of the American Camping Association.

Reprinted with permission from *Camp Safety Digest*, June 1952. Publicity Center for Safety Education, New York University.

eryday facilities and equipment. Thus, learning to "live" with canvas and how to handle guy ropes, cabin shutters, or canvas curtains may be included in orientation. "Campkeeping" chores may present problems in learning to use equipment, but systematic instruction will help prevent unhappy occurrences.

From another point of view, there should be early instruction regarding camp experience with accidents or illness. Learning to recognize poison ivy and being informed about spiders, snakes, and skunks may make for security in the newness of camp and serve to prevent accidents or illness. What to do in case of a cut and other first-aid matters may well be covered in early discussion.

### Outdoor Cooking

Progression should be applied to cooking activities so that campers will gradually become proficient in handling themselves around the outdoor kitchen and fire. Planning for outdoor food should include discussion of balanced meals and avoidance of food that may spoil easily; packing to ensure efficient carrying and safe arrival at the cookout spot, and proper storage at the hike site. A good cookout will depend, finally, on safe and adequate fireplaces and supervision of individual cooking to be sure that the campers get good meals. Cleaning up should be done by the campers and the staff and should include such good practices as burning or burial of refuse and sterilization of milk cans.

**Siamese Centipede** Six people, "centipedes," form a team and get astride a ten-foot pole, three facing forward and three backward. At the signal, each centipede races to a goal and, without turning around, returns to the starting line. The first team to return without mishaps is the winner.

**I Know** This is similar to "I like coffee, but I don't like tea," where the trick is to avoid words with a "t" in them. In this game, no word with the letter "i" in it is correct. The leader agrees to let the group join the I Know Club if they know the right thing. He

### Fire Building

Given a good fireplace, there is still need to control fire, to keep kettles from spilling over, to brace big frying pans, to make adequate cranes, and so forth. Fireplaces should be set up so as to make it easy for a group to gather around for individual cooking. Woodpiles should be stacked for handy use but in such a way as to prevent tripping over loose branches. And, of course, there should be places for necessary tools such as a chopping-block for axes. Progression in the use of these tools is desirable: for example, progression from small axes to heavier axes. Often in camp there is a fire area where a large space has been cleared for practice; sometimes demonstration fires are shown here. It is important to emphasize at this time the danger in campfires that send showers of sparks into pine trees.

### Toolcraft

This includes use and care of knives, axes, saws, hammers, and other tools. For most campers the first step is with jackknives. Instruction and practice should stress how to handle, clean, sharpen, and keep tools in good condition, for example, how to replace a loose head on an axe handle. Progressive steps in use should lead from shaping sticks and shavings to whittling and woodcarving, with increased skill in caring for the knife. When beginners are involved, small groups are better for instruction in the development of good habits and skills.

Facilities and equipment for sharp-

ening, preventive maintenance, safe use, and proper storage of tools should be on hand in living units for constant use. Conservation is important in the use of tools.

In making large objects or structures, there is the opportunity to develop principles of good organization and teamwork that will result in good, sturdy products, safe for camp use.

### Cross-Country Going

Traveling in the unknown, by trails, on treasure hunts, with maps or compass, is a fascinating activity that calls for preparedness in terms of skill, endurance, and mental outlook. In a sense, this activity is a culmination of previous instruction, for it may entail every important camping skill, particularly in the event of a camper becoming separated from his group. The latter possibility, of course, is extremely remote if instruction has been progressive and thorough, with due consideration for safety. But interestingly enough, the camper who has received such instruction is well prepared in the event that he does find himself alone with nature.

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## CAMP GAMES\*

starts by saying to one of them, "I know football. What do you know?" If that person answers, "I know baseball," he is allowed to join, but if he says hopefully, "I know tennis," then he is not permitted to join, because the word "tennis" is spelled with an "i."

**Number 1 Man** While walking or hiking, the group goes in single file. The camper at the head of the line is asked to identify some object, such as a tree, shrub, flower, bird, or animal track. If he does so correctly, he retains his place; if he misses, he goes to the end of the line. The person who

stays at the head the longest wins the game.

**Hand Game** A player holds two bone or wooden cylinders, one plain and one marked, one in each hand. The other side guesses which hand holds the unmarked cylinder. A count of wrong and right guesses is kept by means of sticks. The game is often played to the accompaniment of songs or incantations.

\* From *The Camp Program Book* by Catherine T. Hammett and Virginia Musselman. Available from National Recreation Association. \$5.00.



# HOW MUCH MONEY SHOULD BE SPENT ON COMMUNITY RECREATION?

Charles E. Doell

**N**OBODY WORKS all of the time. Everybody plays some of the time. Everybody, in all ages, has played some of the time. A lot of that play, grouped with all sorts of leisure time pursuits, is now called "recreation." By no means all, but nonetheless a considerable part, of recreation is carried on as a community enterprise. The responsibility for the conduct of community recreation is usually divided between government agencies and voluntary group agencies.

How much money should be spent separately and collectively by these agencies is a speculative question concerning which responsible professional organizations are reluctant to advise. In the expectation that specific suggestions by individuals may provoke others to announce other opinions and so gradually assemble accepted guides, some specifics are ventured in this article.

## Acceptance and Growth of Community Responsibility

There was a time in human history when very little in the way of recreation was done in common as a community enterprise, but there probably has never been a time, so long as people associated with each other, when some provisions for group recreation have not been available to rather large gatherings by the grace of powerful and wealthy individuals. Often, the public was permitted to participate.

Public responsibility for certain phases of recreation was assumed when government by the people became established in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In general, it was then that the first publicly-owned parks were established. The basis for them was recreation in several of its presently recognized aspects: a locale for

certain games, a contrast of nature as against the crowded city, beauty of environment, sites for music, drama and other cultural entertainment, opportunity for eating out-of-doors. Justification for them was often based on the demonstrated fact that their establishment enhanced property values so much that the cost was no public burden—a theory that is still sound.

The number and character of such recreation facilities and the varied character of recreation as now promoted by governmental and voluntary agencies have expanded to include a great many of the human activities which are resorted to in an ever-expanding amount of leisure time. The expanding process is still going on and is distinctly measurable, even over the short period of a decade.

In the republics of today, such expansion is not possible except by the will of the people. It can therefore be assumed that the amount and kind of recreation that a community should provide is not a static measurement of dollars per capita or percentage of productive wealth, but is an ever-changing amount in a progressive and dynamic society. However, from the experience of many communities and the expressed desires of many organized segments of many urban centers, some very general guides applicable to the present day may be obtained. It should be emphasized that these guides are not standards that are to be accepted by, or applied to, all localities, large and small, in all quarters of the continent, because each community retains the prerogative of rejecting even what may be good for it or embracing that which others think is bad for it. For some, these guides may be goals to be hoped for and worked for. Others may push beyond. In my opinion, they are reasonable objectives.

MR. DOELL is the superintendent of parks in Minneapolis.

### Some Special Suggested Norms

In various nationally distributed booklets, certain guides for amount, character, and distribution of recreation facilities and services for cities are given. Topography and other physical aspects, as well as the sociological composition of cities, may cause considerable deviation in the application of these guides. A few cities of over a million or thereabouts may justify such unusual features as planetaria, stadia, and large museums of one sort or another which are not required in smaller cities. Only professionally-conducted surveys will reveal all the justifiable deviations. But the broad averages therein expressed define, in general terms, a community of good recreation opportunities.

The per capita cost of maintaining, operating, and other-

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wise conducting systems of park and recreation service supported by government (together with such services as are included in recreation by the U. S. Bureau of the Census) should be \$6.00. No capital expenditures for permanent improvements are included in this figure. Large cities—a million or more—may require more, and small cities under 100,000 may do well with some less. Note that in general the larger the city, the larger the per capita cost.

No norms of equipment and service for voluntary agencies are here expressed. Their quantity and character depend upon specialized needs and specialized support by especially interested people. They also do a specialized job. For example, the government agency service may be likened to a buckshot coverage compared to the rifle coverage of the voluntary agency. The latter cost per attendant at recreation gatherings is bound to be more than that of the government agency by reason of its very nature. However, a community ought to voluntarily raise \$1.50 to \$2.00 per capita of population served for voluntary agency recreation work. In Red Feather organizations, this may represent thirty per cent to forty per cent of the total amount publicly raised for welfare and recreation purposes.

Referring back to government agencies and especially to their costs, it should be recognized that few cities of the country will provide exactly the facilities and services set forth in national standards (e.g. those of the NRA). Some further measure of justifiable expenditures is required. The average cost per attendant at organized and promoted recreation functions plus those gathered at beaches, picnic grounds, and other free-time use areas, at which estimates of crowds can reasonably be made, but excluding the individual casual visitor and the motorist on parkways, ought to approximate twenty cents.

The cost per attendant at only activities promoted and conducted by the government agency ought to average about ten cents (may vary from zero to fifty cents).

The similar cost per attendant for voluntary agencies approximates fifty cents (some special work to \$1.00). It is assumed here that the voluntary agency is not conducting a community recreation program but a specialized program for specialized groups on a personal basis. Otherwise, its per capita cost should be comparable to that of the government agency.

If there are ways of estimating the total attendance at all parks and other government-owned and operated recreation facilities, our present meager information indicates that the total annual attendance ought to approximate fifty times the population for a properly functioning system. If the cost per capita is \$5.00 per annum, the cost per attendant then becomes ten cents.

#### How Much Should a Community Pay for Community Recreation?

As much as its citizens are willing to spend—and this depends upon how well informed they may be as to its values and how well satisfied they are with the amount and quality they have already purchased in competition with other values in the community budget.



# THE MATURING of GOLDEN-AGE CAMPS

Jerome Kaplan

IT WAS only a short while ago that camp life was almost an exclusive venture for the young. Today, there is a growing acceptance of its values for people of all ages. Group life on an organized basis in the out-of-doors, operating within the tenets of a functional democracy, has a unique and important contribution to offer to the art of social living.

The necessary ingredients of group life are missing most of the year for those who are both lonely and alone. Loneliness—aleness—are devastating to inner security and are an even more poignant experience in later years. With the number of people who are over sixty-five increasing significantly each year, the importance of group life in the out-of-doors as a means of providing satisfying relationships among older adults cannot be overestimated. The senior adult should have the opportunity to socialize and take his place, secure within his own age group. Further, he should have the opportunity to participate in all types of activities with people of all ages.

Among the objectives of educational, recreational and social programs are those providing opportunities for: companionship and fun; sense of belonging—to the group and to the community at large, thereby receiving recognition and regaining or retaining status; the developing of new interests and skills and the retaining or renewing of old ones; arousing interest in order to stimulate the desire to learn, for the ability to learn exists at any age; furthering the ability to adjust in a changing environment. All are related to a healthy philosophy of living, and are the very same goals we set for people of all ages, but to the older adult they assume greater importance as the opportunities for social communication diminish.

## Types of Golden Age Camping

The past several years have seen a rapid expansion in golden-age camp facilities. Resident camps have begun to re-examine their policies. The potential offered by day camps has been explored by several communities, such as Oakland, California, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Minne-

apolis, Minnesota.

Camping periods, too, have been experimented with and held at various times. Camp Sidney Cohen in Wisconsin, has held weekend camping during the winter, spring and fall seasons. Camps operating out of Cleveland and New York have been holding special sessions after the regular summer camp season terminates. Council Camp in Illinois, serving the older Jewish residents of Chicago, has for the past four years sponsored an annual "pre-season" camping period for two weeks. Other camps like the Fresh Air Camp in Minneapolis, and the camp sponsored by the E. D. Farmer Foundation in Dallas, Texas, have held special camping periods for senior adults in the "heat" of the summer camping season. There have been periods for older people only, as well as for mixed age groups. Family camps have also catered to the old as well as the young. Even so, golden-age groups are a new phenomenon on the American camping scene.

Although older adult camping is beginning to take many forms, there is a common denominator—success. The twenty-four-hour group living situation of the resident camp and the eight-hour day camp afford a special opportunity to build positive social relationships and creativeness.

Again, the camp environment offers the beauty of nature which has escaped the urban dweller for too many years. And yet, in many instances, camp program content is still geared to the same type of activities as are offered the urban program.

## Program Content

On the surface it appears that it is the older person himself who prefers the social and craft program of the city, in a camp setting. Perhaps the major reason why camps to date have concentrated on this type of activity is because of the relative newness of camping for older adults. Latent, but still too potent, is the fear of the frailty of the aged. After a season of camping which includes pleasant surprises in regard to the physical capacity and mental agility of the campers, the initial concept built around "frailty" is modified. The new precept assumes that the wishes and interests of all older people vary depending upon the general age range, their backgrounds of experi-

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MR. KAPLAN, group work consultant of the Hennepin County Welfare Board, Minnesota, is author of a new book, *A SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR OLDER PEOPLE*. See page 190.

ence and education as well as upon their physical and mental ability. Even the aged who are considered especially handicapped have not only learned how to live with their debilities but have received medical examinations prior to being accepted as campers. As in camps for youngsters, medical attention should be available at all times. While this aspect has been respected by golden-age camps, orientation to camp life has not kept pace with the elaborate preparations associated with camping for the young. Interpretation to the community and family has rarely included the possibility of death "from natural causes" which has a high probability in an age group in which most deaths do occur.

Emphasis on nature is unique to a camp experience. Each succeeding senior-age camp year has shown a decided trend toward utilizing the out-of-doors in more of the activities. The outdoor nature program has been modified to a great extent, for this group, but has not been eliminated. Increasingly, activities such as fishing, boating, wading and swimming, nature strolls, have become a part of it.

### **Welfare Campers Only?**

To date, the lower economic groups make up the greatest proportion of present day senior-age campers. This is probably so since the vast majority of the facilities which offer such camping opportunities usually cater to the more economically, and in some instances, the more emotionally deprived. The Salvation Army and Volunteers of America camps are examples. Their leadership in opening camping to people of all ages, regardless of their ability to pay, is recognized. A further illustration is the Cleveland camp which is a cooperative venture between the city and the Welfare Federation.

Because of these types of organizational structures through which most communities now operate camping for older people, such camping in the very immediate future most likely will continue primarily for those with exceptionally limited resources. Too, these people are more easily located. And yet, existing experiences—from Maine to California, Washington to Florida—demonstrate that there are many older adults with adequate finances who eagerly look forward to taking part in camping activities. Family camping at Norway Point Camp in Minnesota has included older adults who were willing and able to pay their own way. Part of the reason is that golden-age clubs have formed the nucleus and major recruiting source for camps. These clubs are very often community groups with the members having varied ranges of economic resources. Again, a further answer may be that some of these older people have been educated to the values of camp life through the experiences related to them by their children or grandchildren. Council Camp of Minnesota operated a golden-age camp for several years which included the wealthy, the welfare, and those "in between." Camp Hawthorne, operating out of St. Louis, has been providing camping for all ages of men—together. This would indicate that what is necessary is a broad scale educational program to invite middle aged adults to take part in the

camp environment, and to make camp settings as attractive as resorts for those who are fairly well off financially. Certainly, the more financially independent are all too often overlooked in community recreation planning. It is true that they may have the money or status to belong to private clubs or other organizations, but it cannot be assumed that this will wholly meet their needs. Neither should the recipient of old age assistance be segregated from the community at large. All people, in the same cultural milieu, regardless of economic status, have the same social needs, varying in degree according to individual circumstance. If older adult camper response is considered valid criteria, then the camp is in an advantageous position in which to serve the financially independent as well as the dependent.

### **Camp Recruitment**

Up to now the most effective single method of camper recruitment has been to invite golden-age clubs to attend as a body. There have been conflicting opinions on the advisability of participation by residents of homes for the aged and other types of congregate living arrangements. Where residents of such homes are excluded, it has been primarily on a priority basis—"let's make room for those not having social contacts." Yet, the opportunity for a varied environment, a holiday from routine, is vital for mental stimulation and a refreshed outlook regardless of place of residence. Other sources illustrative of the wide recruitment potential available, which have been utilized in varying degrees by existing golden-age camps, are hospitals, boarding homes, nursing or rest homes, public and private social welfare agencies, churches and synagogues, physicians and public health nurses.

A concomitant of recruitment is the type of policy envisaged by each respective camp. Most camp publicity has been geared toward sessions for senior adults only. Certainly this type of camp session has proved its worth. It is here, with their peers, that many older adults attain and retain a feeling of usefulness. Yet, there is no reason to limit camping periods to older adults only. The stimulus of youthful exuberance points toward increased group living in the out-of-doors by groups of all ages. From my observation at several camps, I am impressed with the possibilities of mixing age groups as a stimulator for the groups involved, although special activities for the separate age categories would still predominate.

Golden-age camping is in its maturing stage. The developments in resident camping are signs of the present pointing toward both expansion of camp availability and refinement of the techniques to meet the goals of senior adult camping. Too, the development of the older adult day camp has opened a vast resource to this group. Again, as industrial and union recreation for veteran and retired workers expands, the camp will gain even further prominence and importance. Indeed, the camp is of major importance to those older people, and the time is not too long distant when there will be camps catering exclusively to older adults.

# MARKET NEWS

## Hydroment

A floor surface hardener and densifier, Hydroment may be used for new construction, floor resurfacing, repairing and patching, tile setting and re-jointing, and so forth. A brochure fully describing this product may be obtained from The Upco Company, 4801-4807 Lexington Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

## Hydrocide S-X

A new product which, after years of research, they claim will make every type of porous masonry completely water repellent in one application is being put on the market by the manufacturers of Hydrocide S-X, a colorless, silicone water repellent. For further information write to L. Sonneborn Sons, Incorporated, Building Products Division, 404 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

## Pen Cleaner

Higgins Ink Co., Inc., have released a product which promises to endear itself to all users of drawing inks. The item is a straight-sided 6-ounce jar of Higgins Pen Cleaner equipped with a screw cap and containing a special plastic strainer in the bottom of the jar. Affixed to the center of the strain-



er is a rod which enables the user to raise the strainer and remove pens and other small items without fishing around in the jar. Modestly priced, it is available from local dealers.

## Aquatic Catalog

A catalog of swimming pool and aquatic supplies, chemicals and equipment—twenty-four pages profusely illustrated and containing just about every imaginable item needed for the maintenance and operation of a public swimming pool—is available to RECREATION readers. The catalog describes several new items, and it contains a section of beach and lake front equipment. For a free copy, write to Modern Swimming Pool Company, Inc., Department RM, 1 Holland Avenue, White Plains, New York.

## Flutterboard

A cellular plastic composition is said to yield outstanding properties of flotation and longevity in the Water Wonder, a flutterboard manufactured by The Sponge Rubber Products Company of Shelton, Connecticut. Its light weight of twelve ounces and resilient nature is said to eliminate any possibility of injury to other swimmers. The manufacturer looks for its wide acceptance, also, as a water toy by children weighing up to 125 pounds who may use it as a junior-size surfboard.

The product is available in red, blue, or yellow at \$5.95 from the Ocean Pool Supply Co., 1140 Broadway, New York 1.

## Slide Rule

A new, ingenious device called Key and Chord Slide Rule provides a quick, easy, visual method of mastering elementary harmony, and provides all the information needed for simple harmonization and transposition of melodies in any major or minor key.



It is made of coated touchcheck in the form of a panel 10 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1/8 inch thick, and consists of a holder and two sliding pull-out leaves with continuous staffs on each side. Among many other things, it names the staff degrees; names and indicates all the major and minor scales; shows the key signatures in their related progression; shows directly, at a single setting of the sliding leaf, all the primary chords in all major and minor keys; and it indicates the secondary chords with clear and concise instructions and definitions.

The Key and Chord Slide Rule is \$2.00 postpaid from the manufacturer, Metrochord Company, 7510 Colfax Avenue, Chicago 49, Illinois.

## Games

If you are interested in adding variety to your active games program, circulars or information on these recent games may be obtained from their manufacturers:

► **Zingo**—An indoor or outdoor baseball-target game of skill for one or many players. D. & H. Associates, 209 South State Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

► **Shuttle-Loop**—An active game for all ages for indoor or outdoor use, on the order of badminton but requiring only a small court space. Dudley Sports Co., 633 Second Avenue, New York 16, New York.

► **Banball**—This versatile set of equipment, which may be used almost anywhere, consists of two racquets, a tethered ball and an anchor block. It is adaptable to many different original games. Banball, 42-42 Ithaca Street, Elmhurst 73, New York.



# BICYCLE



## DRILL FORMATIONS

**B**ICYCLE FORMATIONS, military drills, maneuvers or drill teams—which ever you chose to call them—have evoked enthusiasm and delight wherever they have been put on by groups of riders.

This type of bicycle riding involves the epitome in teamwork because each rider must be trained to skillfully manipulate his bicycle. It takes considerable practice to get a group of varying riders to work in unison.

Riding in formation precludes touching the preceding rider's bike. It takes concentration and practice to master such formations, but the participant will find it fun and rewarding. Leadership is an important factor in putting these drill formations across.

As it unravels it becomes a colorful, exciting and eye filling bicycle spectacle for the spectator. It is possible to perform these drills in your local school yard to the great entertainment of fellow students and faculty.

If accompanied by the school band playing fast tempo martial music, the movement of the riders in the drill formations will be enlivened considerably. This has been accomplished with great reward at bicycle field days put on for the benefit of the entire community.

In addition to the drill practices at

Reprinted from *Bike Fun*, Bicycle Institute of America, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17. Pp. 64. Free to accredited recreation directors.

bicycle field days, the maneuvers have been supplemented by historical bike displays (using old-time wheels); decorated bicycles with costumed riders; acrobatic bike comedy acts, perhaps climaxed with the presentation of a comedy jet bike as the Bike of Tomorrow! A band can provide old-time melodies for the historical sequences and music for the maneuvers.

A performance similar to that described above was given at a successful bike rodeo at the Hollywood Bowl in California where Harry J. Hook, a member of the League of American Wheelmen, put a group of riders through drill formations.

Mr. Hook, who trained his team of riders in the interest of cycling as a whole, planned several maneuvers, involving the Figure "V," the Pinwheel and the Figure "8." The drills were performed on a stage of 128 feet frontage by 115 feet drop, providing ample space for the performance.

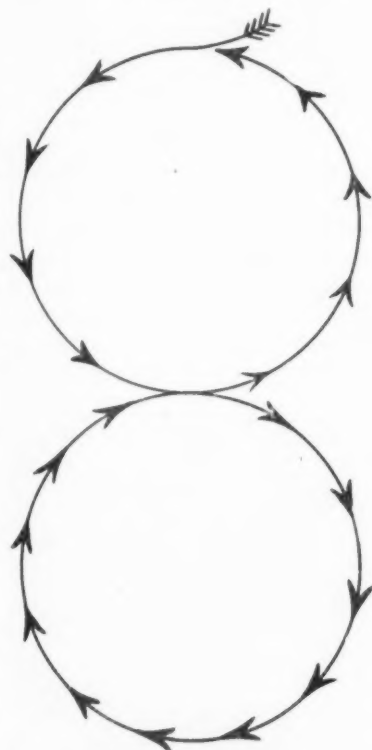
The diagrams that accompany this section are practically self-explanatory. We have described them fully in the text.

**Figure "8"**

As many riders as possible should get into this formation. The leader, shown in the chart by the arrow with the tail, starts and rides from the top in an "S" direction. When he and the following riders reach the bottom they cross the center of the "S," care of course being taken by the riders go-

ing up so that they cross between two riders.

It takes a little careful calculation to prevent a collision, but if the rider crossing the line follows closely after the one bicycle that's already past, he has ample time to cross before the other one coming down will get into the "S" formation. Just follow the arrow on the diagram which indicates the formation. The more riders there are in this formation, the better it will look to the audience, and it's some-



**FIGURE "8" FORMATION**

thing that will always "bring down the house."



**Figure "V"**

This is a very effective formation. In the diagram follow the one set of arrows which lead to making one side of the "V." To make the other side the riders follow the plain curved lines.

To start, two groups of riders enter from each side of the stage or field. Note the arrow with the tail; this is the first rider on one side entering the circular maze.

As soon as this rider has crossed the line, the leader of the other column also crosses into the top circle. After the first rider crosses into the second circle, the leader of the second column then crosses the line into the second circle.

When the leader of the first column enters into the third circle, leader of



**FIGURE "V" FORMATION**

the second column also crosses the line into the third circle, and so on, all down the line; here the leader of the first column turns to the right and continues up (in the diagram), then slowly turns to left and comes down (arrows on dotted line) to a point determined by the size of the "V."

The leader of the second column, following the lines without arrows, does the same on the right hand side of the diagram, following down and meeting the leader of the first column at the bottom of the "V," which of course should be facing the audience.

The other riders in the columns follow their respective leaders and as soon as they get in position all dismount and stand at attention alongside their bikes.

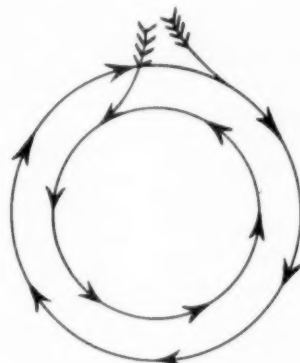
A patriotic touch may be added by having two or four riders near the top position, carrying flags, ride slowly straight down and take a position at the bottom of the "V." This is shown in the diagram by a small oblong. As the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner" they salute the flags carried on the bicycles by the color bearers.

Before the formation starts, of course, there should be some marking on the ground for the riders to follow.

### **The Pinwheel**

This maneuver is formed by two groups of riders forming circles, one inside the other and going in opposite directions. Riders for the inner circle enter first and start their circular motion; then from the other side of the stage the riders for the outer circle start forming their circle, as indicated by the arrows on the diagram. . . . Of course more riders are needed for the outer circle than for the inner one. Riders should keep fairly close together, but not close enough to cause their wheels to touch.

In breaking up, the leader in the outer circle leads off first to the left, while the inner circle continues in motion until the last rider in the outer circle goes by, when the leader of the inner circle rides to right off stage, followed by all riders in the inner circle. Three or more circles may be



**THE PINWHEEL**

used depending upon the number of riders available.

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Mystery Race**

Here's a new bike race that's lots of fun because the riders don't know ex-

actly what's expected of them until they are ready to ride the last lap. It is usually held on a circular track or in a playground.

Here's the idea: place slips of paper numbered 3 to 10 in a hat. The race gets underway and, meanwhile, the referee takes a slip from hat to see how many laps the race will be.

The referee, however, does not indicate to the riders how many laps will be run until the participants are about to start the last lap. It's this element of mystery that creates the fun, because the riders do not know whether to ride fast for the short race, or to conserve energy for the longer race.

### **Slow or Snail Race**

This is one of the most sensationally funny races ever held on bicycles. It is a simple race in which everyone has an equal chance. Every type of bicycle can be used—and it is for boys or girls, tall or short, fat or slim.

The object of the race is to see which rider can travel slowest. The last rider to cross the finish line is the winner—if he has not violated any of the rules.

A course 50 to 100 feet long is laid out, with several lanes 3 to 6 feet wide. Lanes may be made by stretching strings or chalk. A rider is disqualified if he deviates from his lane, touches foot to the ground or turns around.

At a signal, each rider gets underway at the starting point, riding as slowly as possible. It's quite a trick to ride slowly without violating one of the rules above. But the race will prove exciting to riders and spectators alike. Be sure you have a referee to decide who has violated the rules.

### **Mixed Distance Race**

Each rider in turn, as a member of a team, rides a different number of laps. It is most interesting when you mix the laps up, with shorter distances coming at either end or as sprint laps.

As the contestant reaches the next member of his team, he passes a baton to him or touches his hand. This could be done in a specially designated touch area to a moving rider.

# People and Events

## Inter-American Conference

The Second Students Conference on Inter-American Culture and Education, organized by the Hispanic Society of Rutgers University was held in April. Members of the panel on "Recreation in the Americas," which was moderated by Harvey Harmon, chairman of the New Brunswick Recreation Commission, were Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association; Dr. Paul F. Douglass, educator author, and the chairman of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel; Robert Crawford, superintendent of recreation in Philadelphia; and Dr. David Heft, chief of the Cultural Exchange Section of Educational Interchange, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

## Outdoor Education Program Expanded

An expanded program of outdoor education—which will include training for school and summer camp supervision and projects in farming, gardening, conservation and exploring the out-of-doors—will be undertaken at Michigan State College with the appointment, effective July 1, of Julian W. Smith as associate professor of education.

Mr. Smith, who is at present the assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state of Michigan, will direct training of teachers and adult leaders, and supervise experimental programs, preparation of materials, consultant services, field work and research.

## Youth Assembly

"The World We Want" will be discussed at the United States Assembly of Youth to be held September 3-8 at the University of Michigan. The Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly, which is the sponsor of the youth assembly and the instrument of cooperation of sixteen national organizations serving the eighteen-to-thirty age group in the United States, hopes the discussions will inspire more young adults to contribute toward the "world we want" by assuming their responsibilities in the community, the nation, and the world.

Young men and women from all parts of the United States, and some guests from abroad, will share in the discussions and in the folk dancing, singing, sports and other cultural-recreational activities. Further information about the assembly may be obtained by writing to Ernest M. Howell, Young Adult Council, 134 East 56th Street, New York 22.

## Honored

• Mrs. Rollin Brown has been officially named Los Angeles Mother of the Year. Mrs. Brown is chairman of the

California Recreation Commission and first vice-president of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations.

• John W. Faust, district representative of the NRA, was presented with a citation "in recognition of outstanding service rendered in the field of recreation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" by the Pennsylvania Recreation Society at the Sixth Annual Pennsylvania Recreation Conference.

• Bernie Ballantine, recreation director of Roseville, Michigan, has been designated Man of the Year "for his meritorious service in promoting Americanism" by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary of the Cpl. Neil W. Reid Post No. 2358 of Roseville.

• Louis A. Canarelli was feted with a testimonial dinner in honor of his elevation to the presidency of the Amateur Softball Association, his promotion to the position of supervisor of recreation in Newark, New Jersey, and his many contributions to the field of sports.

## State Parks News Notes

*Minnesota*—U. W. Hella succeeds Colonel L. F. Fiero as director of state parks.

*Wyoming*—Charles Smith of Thermapolis is chairman of the newly created State Park Commission.

*Arkansas*—A State Forestry and Parks Commission has been appointed. Fred Long continues as state forester and Boyan Stearns as director of state parks. (These services were formerly part of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission.)

## Recent Appointments

Recent appointments to new positions: Burt L. Anderson to superintendent of parks and recreation at South Gate, California; Donald H. Duncan to superintendent of recreation at Kennewich, Washington; John Lindell to director of Youth Center at Allen Park, Michigan; Betty B. Raby to director recreation for summer and Joanna Higgins to assistant director recreation for summer at Oceanport, New Jersey.

## Sports Events

• An added attraction during the annual Toledo Recreation Festival, August 26-30, 1953, will be the Forty-Fifth Annual Fly and Bait Casting Tournament of the National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs.

• The 1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games will be held in Vancouver, Canada, July 31-August 7, 1954.

• The 1953 National Decathlon Championship events will take place in Plainfield, New Jersey.

## Music Seminar

The American Music Conference is making arrangements to conduct a church music seminar this year as a new feature of the International Churchmen's Exposition, scheduled for October 6-9 at the Chicago Coliseum. The music seminar is being developed to aid choir directors and others in charge of church musical activities to organize and conduct church music groups.

### First Meeting

Planned and executed by a committee appointed by the International Northwest Parks Association, the first meeting of the Northwest Parks and Recreation Training Institute was held in Vancouver, April twenty-third. Attendance represented twelve city, county and state agencies from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The meeting was so successful that a resolution was adopted recommending that the institute be continued on an annual basis.

### In-Service Training

"Understanding the Adolescent" was the theme of an in-service training series of four institutes, one each week from April 22 to May 13, presented by the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation to all of the fulltime recreation instructors and social center directors. The media used in presenting the material were talks by authorities on adolescent development, discussions, and films.

### Frederic A. Delano

In the passing of Mr. Delano, uncle of the late President Roosevelt, and a government official under four presidents, the recreation movement lost a loyal supporter. A pioneer in the field of city planning, Mr. Delano played an influential part in the early development of plans for Chicago and the New York region. Among the many significant services he rendered was his chairmanship of the National Resources Planning Board from its creation, in 1934, to 1943.

In the early 1920's Mr. Delano worked for the establishment by Congress of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and he served as its chairman from 1924 to 1942. Under his leadership the commission acquired thousands of acres of park and playground areas in the District of Columbia and initiated studies which resulted in establishment of the District Recreation Department.


For many years Mr. Delano contributed to the financial support of the National Recreation Association. He also served as sponsor for the Association in his home city of Newburgh, New York, which was given two splendid recreation properties by members of the Delano family. Few individuals have rendered a more varied and useful service in the interest of a better America.

### Bernard S. Mason

Dr. Bernard S. Mason, outstanding author, lecturer, and authority on recreation and camping, died on April 12 in Cincinnati, Ohio.


Dr. Mason was on the faculty of Ohio State University from 1925 to 1933 when he left to engage in writing and lecturing. He was the editor of *Camping* magazine from 1935 to 1943. From 1928 to 1947 he authored numerous books on recreation. Some of those which are best known to recreation leaders throughout the country are *Camping and Education*; *Democracy in the Summer Camp*; *Woodcraft*; *Drums, Tomtoms and Rattles*; *The Book of Indian Crafts and Costumes*, and many others. With E. D. Mitchell, he co-authored *The Theory of Play, Social Games for Recreation*, and *Active Games and Contests*.


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# How To Do It!

by *Frank A. Staples*

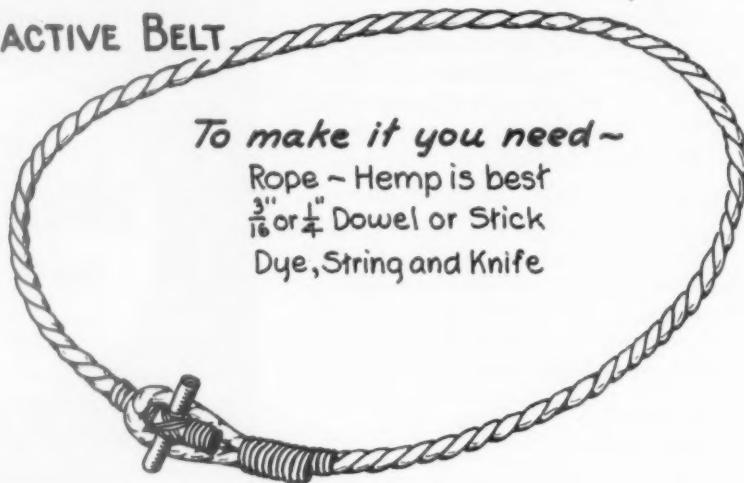
## AN ATTRACTIVE BELT

*To make it you need~*

Rope ~ Hemp is best

$\frac{3}{16}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " Dowel or Stick

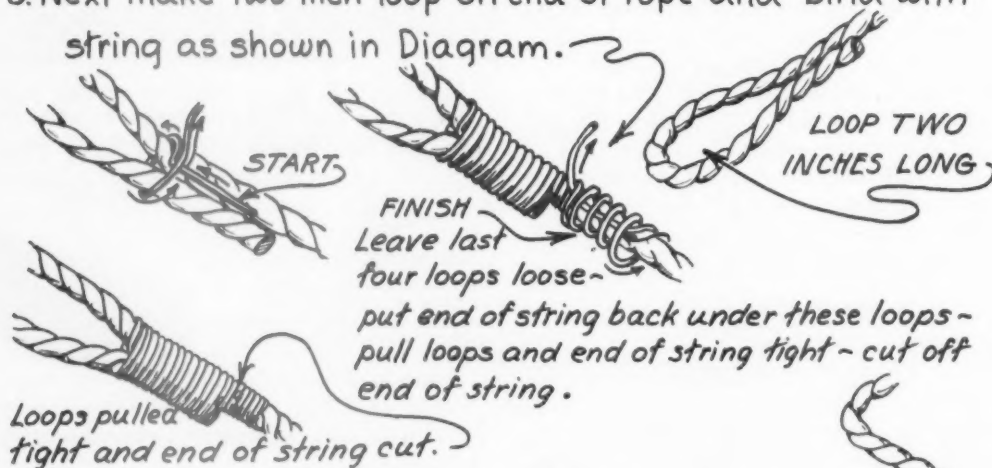
Dye, String and Knife



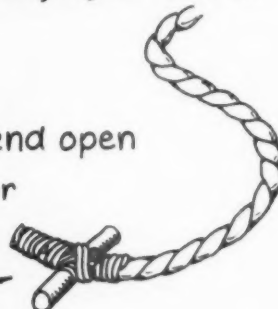
## STEPS

### IN MAKING THE BELT:

1. Dye the rope any desired color. *Dyes purchased in the ten cent store or drug store will be satisfactory. The directions for dyeing will be found on the package of dye.*
2. Cut rope four inches longer than waist measurement.
3. Next make two inch loop on end of rope and bind with string as shown in Diagram.

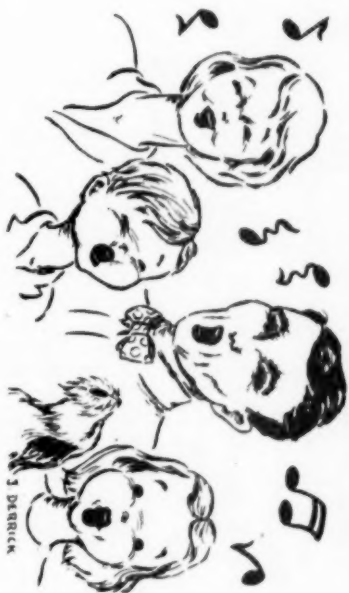


4. At other end of rope one inch from the end open twist in rope sufficiently to put dowel or stick thru opening. Bind stick and end of rope as shown in sketch.





## Recipes for Fun



### INFORMAL GROUP SINGING

Group singing plays an important part in the musical activities of any recreation program. Whether it is singing around a campfire, on a hike, at the close of a party or program, as a preliminary party ice-breaker, at a large community gathering, in fact, wherever it is used it promotes a sense of solidarity among the participants.

#### Tips for Leaders

A song leader is essential for large gatherings and community sings, but is not necessary with smaller groups in more informal situations. Where a song leader is used, the following tips should be helpful:

- Start with a song the whole group knows, sing several familiar songs and then introduce the new ones. (Only a few new songs should be tried in one program.)
- Select a variety of types of songs—folk, part, popular, work, and action songs, rounds, hymns and spirituals, and so on.
- Variety may also be brought into the program by having part of the group hum, whistle, or just clap out the rhythm while the rest of the group sings the words.
- Set the mood or imaginative background for some songs by telling a story or giving a few brief facts about them.
- Encourage singing for quality and harmony and not just for volume.

## Informal Group Singing

\**Community and Assembly Singing* by Augustus D. Zanzig. M. Witmark and Sons. \$.75  
*Recreation Through Music* by Charles Leonhard. A. S. Barnes and Company, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16. \$3.00

### Song Collections

- (1) *Lift Every Voice*. Cooperative Recreation Service.  
 (A) Accompaniment edition with words, music, and background notes. \$2.25  
 (B) Pocket edition with words and melody only. \$.25  
 An exceptionally fine new assortment of songs of all types. May be ordered from Cooperative Recreation Service, Service Department, Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee.
- (2) *Paradology* by E. O. Harbin. Cokesbury Press. Out of print but available at most public libraries.  
 A large collection of parodies and stunt songs—most of them with words only.

- (3) \**Action Songs* (P 89) \$.35

A pamphlet containing words, melody, and instructions for action songs.

- (4) \**Let's Sing the Same Songs*. \$.05 each, 100 copies \$2.50 and carrying charges. Words and music of twenty well known songs.
- (5) \**Twice 55 Community Songs*, edited by Peter W. Dykema. Will Earhart, Hollis Dann and Osbourne McConathy. C. C. Birchard and Company. \$.40

- (6) \**Twice 55 Plus Community Songs*, edited by Peter W. Dykema, Will Earhart, Hollis Dann and Osbourne McConathy. C. C. Birchard and Company. \$.35
- (7) \**Singing America*, compiled, arranged and edited for National Recreation Association by Augustus D. Zanzig. C. C. Birchard and Company.

(A) Accompaniment edition with words and music. \$2.00  
 (B) Vocal edition with words and melody only. \$.35  
 One hundred and twenty good songs for group singing.

- \**Community Songs*. Leaflets containing the words of fifty-six songs and rounds for group singing. 100 copies \$1.10, 1000 copies \$11.00

### Bibliographies

- \**Song Books for Children and for Youth* (MP 302) \$.15
- \**Annotated Bibliography for Music Leaders in Camp, Playground and Recreation Center* (MP 303) \$.15
- \**List of Songs and Song Collections* (MP 179) \$.15

\*Available from National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.



• Get the participants set and attentive before starting a song—make the starting signal very clear and decisive to bring the group all in together.

• Use a song with a change of tempo, a round, or an action song if the group seems restless.

• Take full advantage of those with special talent in the group by letting them sing solo verses with the group joining in the chorus, using part songs and descants, encouraging harmony singing and featuring a song or two by a quartet, trio, or other small group.

### Types of Songs

Following are some of the different types of songs which help to add variety to group singing. Numbers in parentheses after song titles refer to the song collection, listed under References, in which they may be found.

**Rounds** are short simple tunes which are easily and quickly memorized, are fun to sing, are harmonious, and can easily lead into part singing. Leadership is needed to get the groups started at the proper time and strong voices should be equally distributed among the groups. The singers should know how many times to repeat the song to avoid a straggling end.

- Animal Fair (2)
- Double Round (Brother John and Three Blind Mice) (5)
- Hey, Ho! Nobody Home (also known as Heigh Ho) (1) (7-A)
- Kookaburra (7-A)
- Lovely Evening (6)
- Upward Trail (1)

**Folk Songs** usually have simple melodies and are about familiar, every-day things, which makes them especially good material for group singing. As many of these songs are very well known and part of every song collection, no special titles are given here.

**Action Songs** are good as ice-breakers, are usually humorous and especially suitable for younger groups.

- Shusti Fidli (1) (2) (3)
- Toviska (1)
- The Smoke Went Up the Chimney (2)
- Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree (2) (3)
- Little Peter Rabbit (3)
- Oh, Chester (2) (3)

*Comedy and novelty songs* are popular with campers and teen-age

groups and add humor to the program. Many of the parodies fall into this category.

- The Billboard (2)
- If I Had the Wings (7)
- Echo Song (2)

**Spirituals** have a great deal of harmony and repetitious easily remembered words. Melodies are simple and enjoyable for the singers.

- Jacob's Ladder (7-A) (7-B)
- Lonesome Valley (7-A) (7-B)
- Come Out the Wilderness (1-A) (1-B)
- My Lord What a Morning (1-A) (1-B) (7-A) (7-B)
- Nobody Knows the Trouble I See (5)

**Hymns** have a simple vocal range and an easy rhythm.

- Abide with Me (5)
- Now the Day is Over (1-A) (1-B) (5)
- O Master Let Me Walk (1-A) (1-B)

Other types of songs which should be included where possible in group sings are:

- Songs with descants*—America the Beautiful (7-A) (7-B)
- Part songs*—Slumber, Slumber (1-A) (1-B)
- Songs with a solo verse and group chorus*—Alouette (2) (4) (5) (7-A) (7-B)
- Songs with foreign words*—Ma Bela Bimba (1)

### References

*Aids to Song Leaders*

\*Forty Approaches to Informal Singing by Sieboldt H. Frieswyk.  
\$.35



# Plan Your Picnic



• The simple family picnic or outing may require no more organization than the mere delegation of responsibilities to family members. However, the secret of the success of larger picnics and outings depends on how carefully they are planned and organized, and how skillfully they are directed.

Ordinarily, work must be divided among committees, each having definite duties assigned to it. These committees should be carefully chosen to represent groups and different parts of the community and should be of both sexes and of various ages. They are important if the picnic is to be a community enterprise.

**The General Committee**—A carefully chosen general committee should first be appointed, the number and type of people comprising such a group depending upon the outing being held. Its responsibilities should be general planning and supervision, the general "checking up" needed on details.

**The Grounds Committee**—Duties include locating and securing the use of the picnic site, its care during the day, and seeing that the grounds are left in a clean and good condition; decision upon the location for the picnic, taking into consideration: shelter and shade, fireplaces, tables, seating provisions, charges for the use of the area, drinking water, toilet facilities, waste baskets, sanitary conditions.

Bathing facilities are often desirable, but not absolutely necessary. If swimming facilities are available and lifeguards are not provided, some arrangement must be made to have them in attendance.

There should be available, in most cases, a level playing field for games,

racers, and other such activities.

**Transportation Committee**—This is responsible for getting people, equipment and supplies to and from the picnic ground. Time and place of departure to and from the grounds should be carefully arranged and publicized.

**Committee on Promotion and Publicity**—Duties of this committee should begin several weeks before the day of the outing; but do not launch publicity so far in advance that people will forget the date.

Word of mouth, newspaper articles, circular letters, post cards, bulletins, stickers, posters, radio, telephone calls, announcements at meetings and gathering places, and interviews are all important channels. A striking name for the picnic always has its appeal.

In rural and small communities it is a common practice to send out to adjoining towns and cities, a day or two before the picnic, a good-will caravan of automobiles, the community band, and other boosters.

**Program Committee**—The success of a picnic or outing is no longer determined solely by the quantity and quality of "good eats." "Fun for all ages" is essential to the successful outing. Let everyone have an opportunity to take part in some manner. Some people prefer mental games or skilled activities, some like community singing and musical activities, and others prefer the dramatic side of the program. If your activities are built around the "seven urges"—social, rhythmic, dramatic, linguistic, musical, constructive, physical—you are sure to have something to please everybody.

Upon the program committee falls the responsibility of seeing that the program starts on time, is kept moving.

An experienced and popular leader

From *The Picnic Book*, Clark L. Fredrikson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Out of print.

## Books for Summer Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds



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should be secured, if possible, for conducting an activities program for large groups. Under all conditions it is important to enlist the aid of local talent. Let as many people as possible work and share in the responsibility. Each person should be assigned beforehand to his or her duties.

The problem of arranging recreation activities for young children is met in many community affairs through some provision for organized play periods under the direction of a qualified leader, or leaders. Older boys and girls could be asked to help with such programs.

All material and equipment should be at hand, ready and in place before the activity program begins, as delays sometimes prove disastrous. One member of the committee may be responsible for the securing, safe-keeping and returning of picnic supplies and equipment needed for carrying out the program. Other committee members should be responsible for other supplies and equipment needed for their particular part of the program.

It is the duty of the committee to arrange for the presence of starters, record keepers, announcers, and others who may be needed to carry out the activities program. Badges or ribbons for the officials and assistants will facilitate the handling of a crowd. The program should be of such a nature that it can meet sudden changes and emergencies. Arrangements should be made for an indoor activities program in case of rain or unfavorable weather conditions.

#### *Fellowship or Hospitality Committee*

—This committee has the important job of making everyone feel at home, greeting people as they arrive at the picnic ground. This is the group which makes arrangements for information and checking booths where picnickers can find information, or leave baskets, parcels, musical instruments, clothing, and other things for safe-keeping.

*Finance Committee*—The method of financing picnics and outings varies. In some instances, expenses are paid out of the general fund of the organization sponsoring the affair. When

it is held under the auspices of several organizations, each group shares in the expenses. A number of other methods include donations from individuals, contributions from towns or communities participating, proceeds from baseball games, entertainments, and concessions. In every case finances should be centralized.

*Committee on Refreshments*—Responsibilities will vary according to the size, the place, and the nature of the picnic group. This committee will decide upon the kind of refreshments, and when and how they are to be



served. Publicity should be given to the arrangements decided upon. This committee makes sure that all necessary utensils and equipment, such as tubs, ladles, plates, cups, soda straws, ice cream spoons, and other needed supplies are on hand and ready for use. Many of these supplies may be obtained in wholesale quantities through local manufacturers and dealers.

There are, of course, picnics to which it is preferable for picnickers to prepare and bring their own food. In such instances arrangements are often made for ice cream, coffee, or other beverages to be sold or given away at the scene of the outing; and sometimes food is sold on the picnic grounds.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **"Let's Have a Picnic"**

Those of us who study recreation trends in order to include our needs in annual budgets, noted a great increase of interest in the old fashioned family picnic this last summer. It seemed to start about Mother's Day, when mother and her brood spread their picnic gear in a park and had fun. It was easier than littering up the house for mother to clean up. Or easier than asking her to cook and prepare for her own celebration. At

any rate our parks were packed and jammed with family picnic groups and it didn't let up all summer. Attendance figures doubled, and all facilities became crowded.

Along with this increase in picnic attendance have come certain needs in maintenance and supervision. To meet these, we in the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation have stepped up our maintenance program—both before and after heavy picnic attendance. Grounds are cleaned and prepared before, and everyone knows the watermelon-rind detail that follows any picnic.

Watering schedules in our parks have been changed, with heavy emphasis on night watering. With the shortage of tables, people spread their lunches on the grass and wet grass is a bigger hazard to a successful picnic than ants or flies. Some insect treatment schedules have been instituted to keep down the flies and ants which usually enjoy their recreation around a full trash can or a garbage can left open.

Some new types of heavy grasses, such as U-3 Bermuda, have been plugged into the worn areas around picnic locations. We have all been bothered with compaction on play areas, golf courses and ball diamonds, but have always believed that almost any kind of grass was good enough for picnickers. Now, with the increased use, these worn spots must be given more attention.

The question of charges continually comes up. Some agencies are beginning to establish charges for picnic tables and picnic areas. The worth of charges is debatable. No one would put a coin slot on a kiddies slide—but maybe picnic areas should be put on a rental basis. This, of course, ties up those facilities for certain specific groups and when Mom and Pop and the kids come around with their picnic gear there is no place for them. At any rate it seems the picnic is here to stay and we in the recreation field must adjust certain of our programs to keep up with the trend.—PAUL GRUENDYKE, *Superintendent, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.*



## Personnel in Recreation -- Recruitment



Verna Rensvold

RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL in the recreation profession concerns itself with all the factors which influence the decision of individuals to seek work in this field. The sub-committee distinguishes between the area of recruitment and the area of selection only when "selection" is construed to include, (1) the process of the scientific determination of qualification and adaptability for admittance to professional curricula, and (2) the process of the employment of individuals for work responsibility.

An analysis of the factors involved in the recruitment process points up some pertinent questions, as follows:

1. *Why is recruiting for recreation personnel a problem?* Comparatively recent changes in our concept of recreation and its place in the social scene has created a need for a new kind of leadership. We not only need to define our leadership requirements but to discover factors in effective recruitment. The "inspired leadership" that we are recruiting finds ready access to many other kinds of positions which are more lucrative.

There are inherent disadvantages in many recreation positions which must be recognized. Night work, work on weekends and holidays, and unusually heavy demands at some seasons, make sacrifices necessary in home life, and in personal and social opportunities. Insecurities in many positions, brought about by poor personnel policy, political impositions, and low sal-

MRS. RENSVOLD, who is superintendent of public recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, has served as an active member of many state and national committees on training.

aries, account for a large turnover of professional personnel.

Lack of public understanding of the role of recreation in community life oftentimes creates a work environment which counteracts permanent satisfaction with the profession.

2. *For what are we recruiting? What are the kinds of jobs that we need to fill?* As we recruit for (a) positions that must be filled immediately and (b) for the profession generally, from a long range point of view, some reconciliations may be expected in the interim period, especially as they apply to professional preparation.

There is need for better understanding of jobs available in this field. Clearly defined jobs and written descriptions are essential for all positions. These must include clear statements of type of work, major duties, requirements of work and necessary preparation, not only for executives and all full-time personnel, but also for part-time and seasonal employees, and for volunteers. Recruitment of those already employed, for better positions, needs special consideration.

3. *For what kind of people are we looking?* Standards and qualifications for all types of recreation personnel are an essential. Study and analysis must be made of skills, competencies and abilities that the prospective recreation worker must possess. We must know what we want, and be able to recognize a prospect when we find one.

4. *What is now being done in recruitment of personnel for the recreation profession?* This committee wishes to assemble as complete a report as pos-

sible of the present recruitment situation. The National Recreation Association for years has had the recruitment of professional personnel as one of its important functions. Its brochure, *Recreation—A New Profession in a Changing World*, has had wide distribution and use in career conferences and vocational guidance clinics. There are extensive programs of recruitment in private agencies, colleges and universities, and local public departments. Leadership training institutes, guidance, junior leader programs, apprenticeships and internships constitute some of the recruitment devices currently in use. The committee solicits information from all sources as to effective methods and devices that can be included in this report.

5. *What are the sources of potential recreation personnel?* Colleges continue to train both generalists and specialists for career positions in recreation. All sources will be surveyed, including high schools, vocational schools, colleges and universities, allied fields, drop-in applicants and other professions.

6. *Whose job is it to recruit recreation personnel?* This is a partnership enterprise of all members of the recreation profession, recreation educators, practitioners and laymen. It is also a job of high school and college guidance programs and of personnel departments of governmental and private agencies. The committee will undertake to explore and recommend

\* In the November, 1952 issue of RECREATION, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, chairman of this National Advisory Committee of the National Recreation Association, introduced the work of that committee.

methods of coordination and follow-up.

7. *What do we need to help us in the recruitment job?* Plans are underway for a variety of aids which will include recruiting leaflets for use by high school counsellors, sample job descriptions and standards, exhibits, displays, slides, sample speeches for use with various groups, suitable promotion material for personnel departments, sample publicity and communications media including T-V and radio, and articles for various kinds of magazines including those read by parents and youth. Promotion of scholarships, apprenticeships and internships, assistance with career conferences, textbook material, visitations to recreation departments by high school and college students, and speeches at conferences of many kinds of associations are suggested. The possibility of producing a film for recruiting will be explored.

The sub-committee on recruitment dedicates itself to an attempt to get answers to these questions and others that subsequently may arise. *In so doing, we solicit and urge all members of the profession to participate in this project by sending suggestions and experiences that will make the work of the committee more meaningful and effective.*

#### Committee Members

Jay M. Ver Lee, Oakland, California; Milo F. Christiansen, Washington, D. C.; Chase Hammond, Muskegon, Michigan; Mrs. Ellen Harvey, University of Maryland; Lawrence Heeb, Lawrence, Kansas; J. Bertram Kessel, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; David M. Langkammer, Altoona, Pennsylvania; Miss Rosalind T. Margaree, Decatur, Georgia; Henry J. McFarland, New York State Department of Civil Service; Anne S. Pherigo, Lexington, Kentucky; Lillian Summers, American Red Cross; Charlie Vettiner, Louisville, Kentucky; William P. Witt, Corpus Christi, Texas; Alice A. Suiter, Greensboro, North Carolina; Verna Rensvold, Kansas City, Missouri (Chairman).



## On the Campus

Betty W. Jacob

### Local Notes on Field Work

► Senior recreation majors at *Pennsylvania State College* have been occupied with varied field projects during the past eight weeks. Examples: *Kathy Greenbaum*—learning administration and organization of service clubs with Special Services at Indian-town Gap Military Reservation. *Chip Duda*—exploring the field of community recreation and studying city administration at recreation department headquarters in Reading. *Joan Hertel*—with the American Red Cross in the army hospital at Valley Forge, supervising ward activities and arranging entertainment sponsored by nearby communities.

► On the junior level alone, during the past term, forty-four men and women from *Springfield College* have been placed with thirty agencies providing field experience leadership to young people throughout Springfield and nearby communities.

► Denison House, neighborhood center in the Dorchester-Roxbury district of Boston, reports six students of *Sargent College* and one from *Boston University* assisting with square dancing, basketball and gym programs.

### Canada: Leaders Unlimited

They have come from the north, east, and west—these recreation enthusiasts! These are people who feel that recreation will help Canadians build a better country, that it will add to the social and physical development of its citizens! The National Council on Physical Fitness saw this need a few years ago. The idea grew and became a reality last fall, when the *University of British Columbia* opened its gates to twenty-nine Canadians for a one-year diploma-course in public recreation ("On the Campus," November, 1952). Scholarships were contributed by the National Council.

Director Barry Lowes of Toronto and seventeen instructors have handled the numerous courses: community recreation organization and administration, agricultural group work, professional writing, public relations, psychology and the usual crafts, drama, dancing, music, sports and games. Practical experience has also played an active role, the students con-

tributing volunteer work in several community centers in Vancouver. Eight weeks of field work will follow the completion of the academic year.

The twenty-nine graduates will by no means fill Canada's recreational needs, but a great many Canadians will follow their progress with interest.

—RAY LEGERE,

*Public Recreation Course*

### On Wisconsin!

The Student Recreation Association, of the University of Wisconsin, took an active part in arranging the exhibit on recreation resources of the state, held in the Instructional Materials Center of the School of Education.

The association's members conducted an evening fun program on May 1, at the American Camping Association's ninth district convention at Green Lake.

### Editorial Ventures

*Newsletter*, Del Wright, Senior Recreation Major, Editor, San Francisco State College Recreation Society.

*The Birch-bark Scroll*, an outdoor leaders' newsletter, William E. Randall, Jr., Assistant Professor in Recreation, Editor, University of Illinois. News and program resources.

*RYL Newsheet*, Jack Mathieson '54, Editor, Recreation and Youth Leadership Major, Springfield College.

Welcome to the fold!

### Share-Your-Experiences Department

*RYL Newsheet's* second issue presents personal opinions of three seniors, based on fifty interviews, of the points to keep in mind when seeking a position. It is reported that the initial interview is the key to job placement, and it is concluded that a student's field work experience provides the best criterion of his performance as a desirable employee.

Speaking of first-hand impressions, RECREATION is interested in presenting a few. Won't you write up for us "The Story of My First Job?" How did you get it? What was the deciding factor? The first day—interesting or embarrassing experiences? Suggestions for fellow-students? General information and impressions.

# Listening and Viewing

## TV and the Recreation Program

Can television be used to change behavior patterns and convert youths and adults from spectators into players? A number of athletic events are televised and the medium can be credited with arousing interest in various sports, but the viewers remain spectators and not participants.

It is difficult for viewers of sports events on TV to get much instructional value from watching. The action is fast—the camera tries to follow the ball. It is almost impossible to study form or see how skills are utilized. Motion pictures of sporting events, to be used for instructional purposes, are taken in slow-motion—usually twenty-four or thirty-two frames a second—and projected at sixteen frames a second. These films can be shown over and over again so that the form and skills of the players can be studied. Television, if it is to aid in the presentation of activities or skills in the recreation program, must take into consideration this repetition of action and slow-motion photography.

Unfortunately, there have been few attempts by the commercial stations to use TV as an aid to instruction. Programs that recreation leaders could use have been telecast mostly on local networks. In the metropolitan New York area, for instance, the "Knot-Hole Gang" is televised before the Brooklyn Dodger home games, on WOR-TV, channel 9. Members of the team comment on the form displayed by the youngsters appearing on the program, and give tips on baseball. A similar program, "Joe DiMaggio Club," may be seen on Sunday mornings on WNBT, channel 4. The former Yankee outfielder and other major leaguers comment on baseball skills. WATV, channel 13, has presented a series of golf and bowling instructions in a weekly televised series. WOR-TV has televised tennis tips. WNBT has presented art and sketching lessons. Jon Gnagy's show, "Draw with Me," permits the viewers in the recreation center to use his tips, and the arts and crafts leader to follow up his suggestions with the group. The "Ding Dong School," a WNBT daily morning program for the pre-school child, offers arts and crafts and games, and its fine program material has received the plaudits of many educators.

Television can aid the recreation program. Its use offers many opportunities. The staff specialist in gymnastics and the major sports, as well as in arts and crafts, can appear be-

fore the camera to give instruction. The program can be followed by activity and participation on the part of viewers at the center.

City and state educational systems are now applying for the use of the recently authorized educational channels, and television will play an increasingly important role in education. Recreation leaders can lead in the programming activities of these newer stations and develop materials that will supplement the recreation program. They should, whenever possible, use the programs now being offered to gain experience in evaluating and utilizing future telecasts. Program plans should be made for gym and recreation center uses of the educational channels, when they are available. The success of the educational broadcasts, as well as their value to the recreation program, will depend upon the type of programming that is presented. Recreation leaders can be in the vanguard of its leadership.—HAROLD HAINFELD, *Department of Education, Roosevelt School, Union City, New Jersey.*

(See "Listening and Viewing," in RECREATION for May; also "Television Breaks New Ground," Edgar Fuller, in *The Nation's Schools*, May 1953. For background information, read *Vision in Television*, Hazel Cooley, Channel Press, 1440 Broadway, New York 18, \$2.50 and *A Television Policy for Education*, edited by Carroll V. Newsom, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., \$3.50.—Ed.)

## Special Summer Film Service

The duPont Company announces that it has set aside a large supply of prints of motion pictures from its film library, especially to assure prompt delivery to the recreation groups, camps, schools and colleges which are planning to include "movies" in their summer programs. Nine films, seven in color, are available free, except for return postage, and may be held for a month or more if necessary. Described as non-technical, of good general interest and with dramatic quality (four were produced in Hollywood), they have been cleared with the State Department for educational showing. Especially recommended are *The Du Pont Story*, a historical record of the company, and *A Story of Research*, highlighting the three basic types of research. Write for descriptive booklet and reservation cards, to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Motion Picture Distribution, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

## Society—Democracy— and the Group \$4.00

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Foreword by

Harleigh B. Trecker

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Prof. Klein, widely known for his work in the U.S., analyses social objectives, democratic principles and programs of social group work agencies, in relation to the environment in which such agencies operate.

The author, now teaching at the University of Toronto, also directs an in-service training program for the recreation leaders of Canada.

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## Books Received

**APPROACHING AND PUTTING.** Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York 16. Pp. 150. \$2.95.

**ARTS & CRAFTS IN OUR SCHOOLS.** C. D. Gaitskell, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Inc., Peoria 3, Ill. Pp. 62. \$1.75.

**BASEBALL: MAJOR LEAGUE TECHNIQUE AND TACTICS.** Ethan Allen. The Macmillan Co., New York 11. Pp. 330. \$3.95.

**CERAMICS HANDBOOK.** Richard Hyman. Sterling Publishing Co., New York 10. Pp. 144. \$2.95.

**CREATIVE CERAMICS.** Katherine Morris Lester. Chas. A. Bennett Co., Inc., Peoria 3. Pp. 213. \$4.25.

**EASY DRAWING BOOK, THE.** Peter White. Sterling Publishing Co., New York 10. Pp. 128. \$2.50.

**GAMES FOR CHILDREN.** Marguerite Kohl and Frederica Young. A. A. Wyn, Inc., 23 West 47th Street, New York 36. Pp. 184. \$2.50.

**GOLDEN BOOKS: WALT DISNEY'S STORY BOOK OF PETER PAN.** Pp. 112. \$1.50. **MAGIC COMPASS, THE.** P. L. Travers. Unpaged. **NURSE NANCY.** Kathryn Jackson. Unpaged. **UNCLE WIGGILY.** Howard R. Garis. Unpaged. **WALT DISNEY'S HIAWATHA.** Unpaged. \$2.25 each. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York 20.

**GOLDEN BOOK OF FACTS ABOUT THE U.S.A., A, and a JIG-SAW MAP OF OUR COUNTRY.** Marion Conger. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York 20. Pp. 24. \$1.00.

**GOLDEN BUNNY, THE.** Margaret Wise Brown. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York 20. Pp. 23. \$1.50.

**HOW TO BE A BETTER WOMAN GOLFER.** Louis T. Stanley, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York 16. Pp. 127. \$2.95.

**MODERN TRACK AND FIELD.** J. Kenneth Doherty. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York 11. Pp. 458. \$6.65.

### TENNIS FOR TEACHERS

*Enlarged Edition, 227 pp. . . . \$3.50*

**MEN AND WOMEN TENNIS COACHES—**This book gives stroke mechanics and strategy; teaching methods for handling large groups of pupils on one court. Included are 73 action photos and diagrams; Official Tennis Rules; graphic wall chart with 18 sketches.

### TENNIS SELF-INSTRUCTOR

*A handbook for players, 109 pp. . . . \$1.50*

**PLAYERS WHO WANT TO IMPROVE—**This self-instruction handbook gives simple directions for learning the nine tennis strokes and improving your court strategy in both singles and doubles. 43 action photos and illustrations that show how champions play their shots.

Send for these books on approval: Helen Driver, Frost Woods, Madison 4, Wis.

**NEW PATHWAYS TO PIANO TECHNIQUE.** Luigi Bonpensiere. Philosophical Library, New York 16. Pp. 128. \$4.75.

**SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR OLDER PEOPLE.** A. Jerome Kaplan. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. Pp. 158. \$3.00.

**SPORTSMAN'S DIGEST OF FISHING.** Hal Sharp. Sterling Publishing Co., New York 10. Pp. 253. \$1.50.

**TENNIS FOR TEACHERS.** Helen Irene Driver. Frost Woods, Madison 4, Wisconsin. Pp. 227. \$3.50.

## Pamphlets

**CAMP SANITATION GUIDE.** Arthur W. Selverstone. Bead Publishing Co., 522 Rugby Road, Brooklyn 26. Pp. 24. \$1.00 (plus \$.10 postage per copy).

**CAMPING MAGAZINE—1953 CAMP REFERENCE AND BUYING GUIDE.** American Camping Association, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4. Pp. 161. \$2.00.

**CAPITAL DISTRICT RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY—SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** Welfare Council of Ottawa, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada. Pp. 21. \$1.00 (plus postage and bank exchange, if any).

**DEMOCRACY BEGINS IN THE HOME.** ERNEST OSBORNE. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. \$2.5.

**HIGH COST OF UNHAPPY LIVING, THE.** Family Service Association of America, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 24. \$2.5.

**1953 OFFICIAL GUIDE AND RULE BOOK OF THE AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION.** Amateur Softball Assoc., 11 Hill Street, Newark 2, New Jersey. Pp. 145. \$.60.

**PUTTING PR INTO HPER.** American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 64. \$1.00.

**RECREATION BIBLIOGRAPHY.** American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 71. \$1.00.

**SUMMARY—"WHAT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE VOLUNTEER."** Volunteer Bureau, Welfare Council Metropolitan Los Angeles, Los Angeles 17. Pp. 16. \$.25.

**TENNIS SELF-INSTRUCTOR.** H. I. Driver. Frost Woods, Madison 4, Wisconsin. Pp. 109. \$1.50.

**THOUSANDS OF SCIENCE PROJECTS.** Science Service, Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 44. \$.25.

**TRY IT BECAUSE IT'S FUN.** Herb and Dee Sweet. Henry Holt and Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. Pp. 60. \$1.00.

**TRY IT JUST FOR FUN.** Herb Sweet. Henry Holt and Co., New York. Pp. 60. \$1.00.

## Magazines

**AMERICAN CITY, April 1953**

Louisville's City-Wide Playground and Recreation System, W. A. Moore.

**BEACH AND POOL, March 1953**

How the City of Oakland Built Four New Swimming Pools, Dorothy L. Lanton.

Design Portfolio. VII: Bathing Load.

Scale Model Promotes Community Pool, Vern W. Palen.

**CAMPING MAGAZINE, April 1953**

Art in the Camp Environment, Mary Meixner.

Better Camp Counseling.

**JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, March 1953**

Fitting Music To Dance, Pia Gilbert.

Unique Cooperation in School and Community Recreation, Ivan W. Hill.

Students Survey a Community's Recreation, Harold Saxe Tuttle.

*April 1953*

The Rubbish Playground, Rudolph Lane.

A Recipe for Happier Living, Gene Kidder.

Outdoor Education in Southern Illinois, William H. Freeberg.

**PARK MAINTENANCE, March 1953**

Top Turf Researchers Report, Warren Bidwell.

How to Buy Your Equipment for Maintenance, Leo J. Feser.

**PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT, March 1953**

The National Park Service and Recreation Planning, George L. Collins.

State Park Notes.

**YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST, February 1953**

Little League—Menace or Blessing? Special Issue.





## new Publications

*Covering the Leisure-time Field*

### Adventures in Artificial Respiration

Peter V. Karpovich, M.D. Association Press, New York 7. Pp. 294. \$7.50.

The author of this book, who is professor of physiology at Springfield College, has taken part in the investigation of all possibilities for a method of artificial respiration which would be superior to the prone-pressure method of long-standing. Dr. Karpovich maintains, however, that there is no single method which will fit all emergency conditions. He feels that techniques should be adapted to individual conditions. His book, prepared with financial assistance from the army, is planned to provide information which can be used in teaching artificial respiration, and in research, and it presents the scientific basis for selecting "the best method." It includes tables for identification and classification of 117 known methods, and carries an interesting history of the art of resuscitation. Its many illustrations add interest and clarification.

### Primer of Drawing for Adults

Howard Simon. Sterling Publishing Company, New York 10. Pp. 137. \$5.00.

This is one of the best books we have seen on this subject. The well-known author-artist reveals a new easier-to-learn drawing technique which he has been teaching to amateur beginners for several years at New York University. By using this technique, many old copybook rules can be ignored and the time required for learning shortened. Simon calls this method that of drawing by "linear edge" and "articulate movement." He avoids completely the so-called commercial arts and leads his reader directly toward individual expression.

The book is illustrated with the author's own work and diagrammatic explanations, and with many additional

examples chosen from the modern masters and back through the Renaissance to the work of the early Stone Age artists.

### The Lost and the Found

Robert Collis. Woman's Press, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 181. \$3.50.

Absorbing reading for parents, social workers and leaders of children's groups! Much can be learned from this tender and deeply moving true story of two children who survive incredible hardships . . . and of the man who helped them back to a normal world. Dr. Margaret Mead, in her introduction, says truly, "This is not a book about horror but a book about strength and trust. It is not a book about trauma but a book about blessing. It is no cool, objective case history, but a warm, vivid, narrative."

The two youngsters, Eva and Laszlo, survived the horrors of a concentration camp, the death of their parents, and long illness, and are now leading a happy, normal life in Ireland. It is interesting to note how recreation, and camping, played an important part in their rehabilitation.

A condensed version of this story has appeared in the *Woman's Home Companion*.

### Best Sports Stories, 1953 Edition

Edited by Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre. E. P. Dutton and Company, Incorporated, New York 10. Pp. 344. \$3.50.

This, the ninth annual collection of the best sports writing, presents a panorama of the 1952 sports year. Written by top-flight reporters, the best newspaper and magazine articles deal with exciting events that show a cross-section of the year's outstanding athletics. The stories range from a detailed account of the third game in the 1952 World Series to the hilarious tale of the man from Yale who never played football but was sent in

to catch a forward pass to make the final score Yale—41, Harvard—14, and to the story of how Jack Westland won the National Amateur Golf title. (President Eisenhower would like this one.) The best news story award goes to Jesse Abramson of the New York *Herald Tribune* for his account of the Sugar Ray Robinson-Joe Max Baer fight. Twenty-three of the year's best sports pictures are included.

### Elementary Lessons in Gardening

Paul R. Young. The National Garden Institute, Columbus, Ohio. 1953. Pp. 106. \$1.00.

During the depression, and during the war years, gardening flourished as an activity promoted and sponsored by recreation departments and boards of education. It's a wonderful activity. Let's bring it back!

This book will give you the know-how. It has full information on the organization of such projects, garden fundamentals worked out as projects, plus a number of short-term projects including Christmas table decorations, window boxes, and care of house plants. Illustrated by "how-to-do" photographs and line drawings.

Nature leaders, too, will find useful information and projects.—*Virginia Musselman*, Program Service, National Recreation Association.

### Woodsmoke—The Book of Outdoor Lore

Ellsworth Jaeger. The Macmillan Company, New York 11. Pp. 228. \$2.95.

Mr. Jaeger, curator of education at the Buffalo Museum of Science, is well-known in the nature and camping field. His previous books, including *Nature Crafts, Tracks and Trailcraft, Council Fires*, and *Wildwood Wisdom*, are on most camping shelves. This one will be no exception.

As with all of his books, this is full of clear, interesting sketches of campcraft projects and skills. The text contains fascinating information about trees, animals, Indians, and outdoor living. Any camp group would pore over it, and become enthusiastic about trying out his suggestions.

### The Sportsman's Outdoor Guide

Charles B. Roth. Prentice-Hall, Incorporated, New York 11. Pp. 170. \$3.95.

Recommended reading for all sportsmen, including the stay-at-home variety! It's the next best thing to sitting around a campfire. Delightful style, interesting information, and amusing anecdotes. Take it on your vacation!

# COMING EVENTS

1953

This quarter of the year has many days which should inspire recreation leaders to plan programs that are different—and interesting. Numerous birthdays—of famous patriots and favorite authors and poets—and important dates in American history should provide ample material around which many hours of interesting activity for story hour, dramatic, and hobby groups could be planned. Independence Day and Joseph Lee Day are occasions for good community-wide programs for all ages. National Dog Week suggests pet shows and exhibits—and for the more musically inclined, an all-Gershwin concert. A calendar can be a program planner's aide-de-camp. Is it yours?

## JULY

- |     |  |    |   |
|-----|--|----|---|
| 1-3 | Battle of Gettysburg (1863) <i>the turning point of the Civil War</i>  | 7  | Hawaii annexed by the United States (1898)  |
| 4   | INDEPENDENCE DAY—"It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore." — John Adams, in a letter written to his wife on the day the independence was declared (1776) | 9  | Birthday of Elias Howe (1819) <i>American inventor of the sewing machine</i>  |
|     |  | 12 | Birthday of Henry David Thoreau (1817) <i>author and naturalist</i>   |
|     |  | 27 | Atlantic Cable successfully completed (1866)  |
|     |  | 29 | Birthday of Booth Tarkington (1869) <i>author</i>   |
| 6   | Birthday of John Paul Jones (1747) <i>American naval hero</i>  | 31 | JOSEPH LEE DAY*— <i>In honor of the "Godfather of Play"—rightly observed with special programs at play and recreation centers throughout the land</i> |

## AUGUST

- |   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Birthday of Herman Melville (1819) <i>author</i>                                 | 11 | The steamboat "Clermont" (Fulton's Folly) made the first successful run up the Hudson (1807) |
| 2 | Friendship Day   | 14 | V-J Day (1945)   |
| 6 | Gertrude Ederle became first woman to swim the English Channel (1926)            | 14 | Atlantic Charter Day (1941)  |
| 7 | War Department created by Act of Congress (1789)                                 | 15 | Panama Canal officially opened (1914)  |
| 7 | International Peace Bridge between United States and Canada dedicated (1927)     | 17 | Birthday of David Crockett (1786) <i>frontiersman</i>  |
| 9 | Birthday of Francis Scott Key (1780) <i>author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"</i> | 19 | National Aviation Day  |
| 9 | Birthday of Izaak Walton (1593) <i>the "Father of Angling"</i>                   | 25 | Birthday of Bret Harte (1839) <i>author and poet</i>   |
|   |  | 28 | Spanish landed at St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest settlement in the United States (1565)  |
|   |  | 29 | Birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809) <i>poet and philosopher</i>                         |

## SEPTEMBER

- |       |  |           |   |
|-------|--|-----------|---|
| 2     | Birthday of Eugene Field (1850) <i>the children's poet</i>                   | 16        | Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England, on the "Mayflower" (1620)                                   |
| 5     | First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia (1774)                        | 17        | Constitution Day (1787) <i>day on which the Constitution of the United States was signed</i>        |
| 6     | Birthday of Marquis de Lafayette (1757) <i>soldier and patriot</i>           | 20-26     | National Dog Week   |
| 6     | Birthday of Jane Addams (1860) <i>founder of Hull House</i>                  | 22        | Emancipation Proclamation (1862) <i>freedom for slaves</i>  |
| 7     | LABOR DAY  | 22        | First Day of Autumn   |
| 11    | Birthday of William Sidney Porter (O. Henry) 1862) <i>short story writer</i> | 24        | Birthday of John Marshall (1755) <i>jurist and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court</i> |
| 13    | Birthday of John J. Pershing (1860) <i>World War I general</i>               | 25        | American Indian Day   |
| 13-19 | National Home Week   | 26        | Birthday of George Gershwin (1898) <i>composer</i>  |
| 14    | "The Star-Spangled Banner" written by Francis Scott Key (1814)               | 28        | Birthday of Kate Douglas Wiggin (1856) <i>writer of children's books</i>                            |
| 15    | Birthday of James Fenimore Cooper (1789) <i>author</i>                       | 28-Oct. 2 | NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS at Philadelphia  |

\* Copies of the Joseph Lee commemorative issue of RECREATION (December 1937) may be obtained from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York, for \$.50.

# Recreation Leadership Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association  
and

Local Recreation Agencies

June and July 1953

HELEN M. DAUNCEY  
Playground Leadership

Faribault, Minnesota  
June 1-4

Mankato, Minnesota  
June 5

\*Virginia, Minnesota  
June 9-12

La Crosse, Wisconsin  
June 15-16

Janesville, Wisconsin  
June 18-19

RUTH G. EHLERS  
Playground Leadership

Berks County, Pennsylvania  
June 8-9

Youngstown, Ohio  
June 11-12

Ossining, New York  
June 23

White Plains, New York  
June 24

Shepherdstown, West Virginia  
July 13-16

ANNE LIVINGSTON  
Playground Leadership

Lancaster, South Carolina  
June 1-4

Huntington, West Virginia  
June 8-11

Portsmouth, New Hampshire  
June 15-18

Poughkeepsie, New York  
June 22-25

Hudson, New York  
June 29-30

Bear Mountain, New York  
July 13-16

MILDRED SCANLON  
Playground Leadership  
and  
Social Recreation

Davenport, Iowa  
June 8-11

Toledo, Ohio  
June 15-18

Lowell, Massachusetts  
June 22

Boulder, Colorado  
July 23-August 22

FRANK A. STAPLES  
Arts and Crafts

Portsmouth, New Hampshire  
June 8-11

Toledo, Ohio  
June 15-18

Birmingham, Alabama  
June 22-25

Hudson, New York  
July 1

GRACE WALKER  
Playground Leadership  
and  
Creative Recreation

Pittsfield, Massachusetts  
June 15-18

Bowie, Maryland  
June 22-25

Joe Grunz, Director, Faribault Recreation Board

Edward Johnson, Community Recreation Coordinator, Room 115,  
Senior High School

B. R. Cuppoletti, Director of Recreation

Eugene Fry, Superintendent of Recreation, City Hall

Pat Dawson, Director of Recreation

Lloyd H. Miller, Director, Recreation Board of Berks County,  
County Court House, Reading

O. S. Ellis, 2218 Ohio Avenue

Andrew A. Sargis, Superintendent of Recreation, Ossining Rec-  
reation Commission, 12 Church Street

Miss Vivian Wills, Assistant Superintendent, County Recreation  
Commission, County Office Building

Dr. Oliver S. Ikenberry, President, Shepherd College

Wade A. Corn, Director, Lancaster Park and Playground Com-  
mission

Mike Lewis, Director, Cabell County Recreation Board, Admin-  
istration Office Field House

Steven R. Blinn, Recreation Director, 135 Daniel Street

William G. Beal, Superintendent Recreation Commission, 39  
Market Street

Louis A. Pierro, Executive Director, Youth Bureau

Joseph K. McManus, Superintendent of Camps and Recreation,  
Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Camp Department

Ted Corry, Recreation Director, 236 West Central Park

A. G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building

George P. Sheehan, Director of Recreation

Miss Clare Small, Professor and Head Department of Physical  
Education for Women, University of Colorado

Steven R. Blinn, Recreation Director, 135 Daniel

A. G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building

King Sparks, Jr., Superintendent of Parks and Recreation

Louis A. Pierro, Executive Director, Youth Bureau

Miss Ann MacVicar, Parks and Recreation, 52 School Street

Paul E. Huffington, State Department of Education, Baltimore

\* Sponsored cooperatively by Virginia, International Falls, Hibbing, Eveleth, Aurora and Chisholm, Minnesota.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

RECREATION

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## He Fought Three Days and Nights



*Lieutenant Colonel  
Raymond G. Davis, USMC  
Medal of Honor*

COLD, BATTLE-WEARY, the Marines were re-deploying toward Hungnam. A rifle company was guarding a mountain pass vital to the withdrawal of two regiments. The company became surrounded. If help didn't come, 6,000 men were lost.

Into this situation, Lieutenant Colonel Davis boldly led his Marine battalion. Over eight miles of heavily defended icy trail they attacked, and across three ridges deep in snow.

They fought three days and nights.

But finally Colonel Davis reached and freed the company. He opened the pass and held it till the two regiments got by. Then, fighting through the last of the enemy and carrying his wounded with him, he led his own gallant battalion into safety.

"Korea and World War II have taught me," says Colonel Davis, "that courage is common to *all* armies; it's the *better equipped* side that has the edge. You're giving *our* men that edge every time you invest in a Defense Bond. For Bonds, which are personal savings for you, are also muscle for America's economy. Helping produce *better* equipment to protect the brave men who are protecting us all."

Peace is for the strong! For peace *and prosperity* save with U. S. Defense Bonds!

**Now E Bonds pay 3%!** Now, improved Series E Bonds start paying interest after 6 months. And average 3% interest, compounded semiannually when held to maturity! Also, all maturing E Bonds automatically go on earning—at the new rate—for 10 more years. Today, start investing in U.S. Series E Defense Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan at work.



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